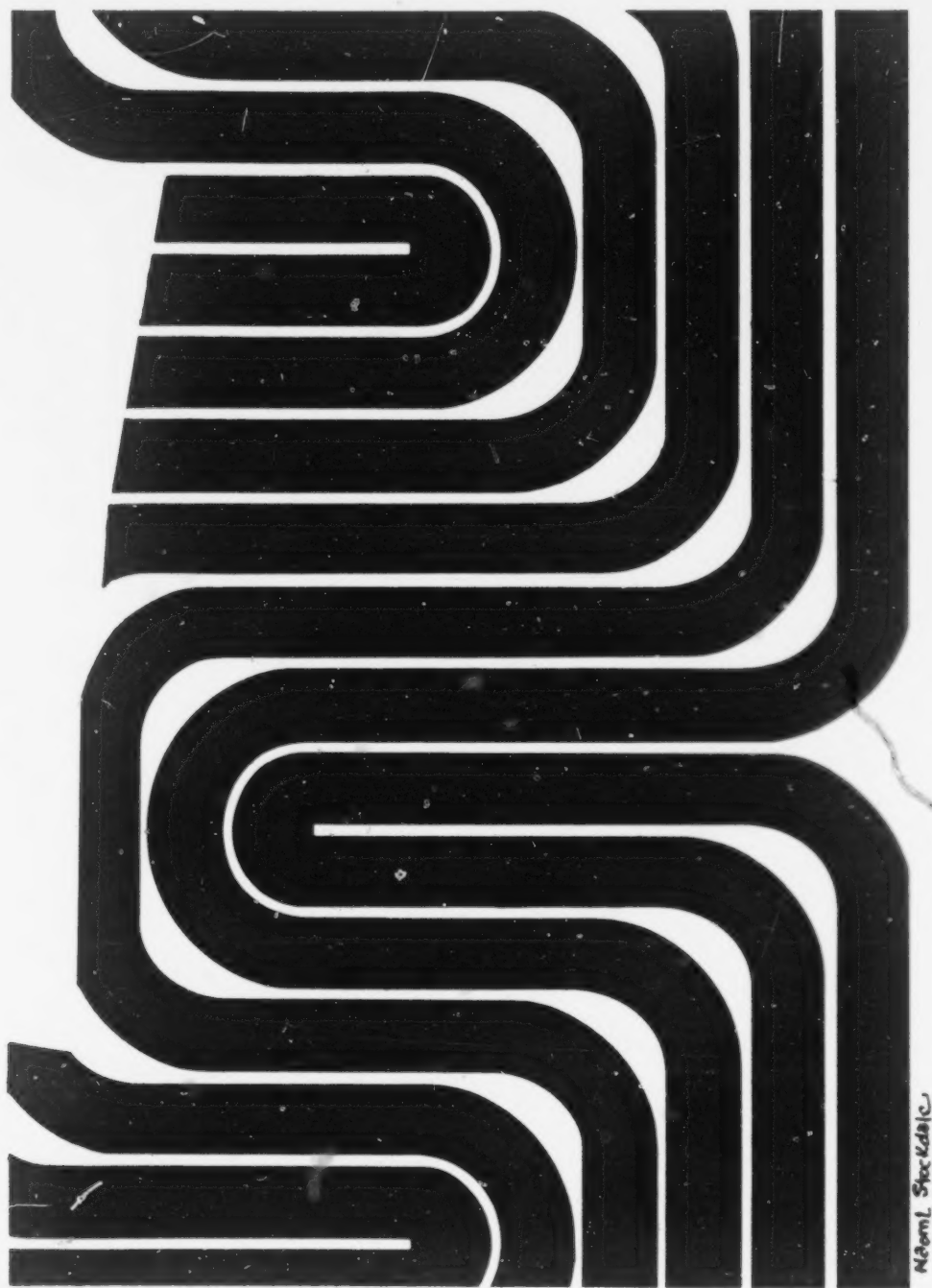


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Annual Planning Information



ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • FY 1981

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

ALASKA STATEWIDE
ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION
FY 1981

Jay S. Hammond, Governor
State of Alaska

Edmund N. Orbeck, Commissioner
Department of Labor

John Post, Chief
Research and Analysis

Chris Miller, Editor

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. Highlights and Conclusions.....	1
II. Description of Area.....	3
Definition of Area.....	3
1981 Population Analysis.....	3
III. Alaska Employment in Perspective with Quarterly Forecast Through 1981.....	7
State Forecast.....	12
Southeast Alaska.....	17
North Central Alaska.....	18
Northwest Alaska.....	19
Southwest Alaska.....	20
South Central Alaska.....	21
IV. Occupational Employment Forecast.....	23
V. Trends in Unemployment.....	42
VI. Applicants and Job Openings.....	43
VII. Characteristics of the Economically Disadvantaged.....	59
VIII. Characteristics of the Unemployed.....	62

APPENDIX

Historical Report on Labor Force and Employment.....	66
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SECTION I

HIGHLIGHTS AND CONCLUSIONS

At the time of the preparation of this report, all indications are that Alaska's economy will improve moderately during 1980. The winter of 1978-79 was the bottom of the employment decline which began with the completion of the Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline. The Alaskan economy is now starting to make a slow recovery. It is expected, that when the final figures are in for 1979, employment will have grown about 3 percent over the previous year. Currently, the oil industry is the most important stimulus to Alaska's economy. If the recent oil lease sales in the Beaufort Sea are approved in the courts, employment growth in this industry is assured in 1980 and 1981. However, the outcome of that legal debate is yet unknown.

Alaska's other two basic industries are seafood processing and forest products. Employment in the seafood processing industry should continue to expand in 1980. The expected salmon harvest is anticipated to be greater than the bumper harvest in 1979. Also, the bottomfish industry, which is still in its infancy, is beginning to take hold. Several firms have indicated an interest in building new facilities to handle the new fishery and some plants have already been expanded.

Though several Native corporations in Southeastern Alaska are beginning to enter the forest products industry a significant growth in employment in this industry is not expected in 1980. This is primarily due to the limited amount of new acreage available for harvest due the wilderness land withdrawals by the federal government. The timber industry should remain in a virtual no growth status for the foreseeable future as a result of these current federal land policies.

Based on moderate growth in Alaska's primary industries of oil, seafood processing, and forest products it is estimated by the Alaska Department of Labor that total nonagricultural wage and salary employment will increase by approximately 3.9 percent in 1980 and 4.2 percent in 1981.

With no major economic setbacks foreseen in the coming year, unemployment rates may continue to improve in 1980. The outmigration of job seekers which occurred in prior years is not expected to continue in the coming year. At this point it appears that opportunities to find work in Alaska will improve over the recent past.

Regionally all areas of the State should expect some growth in 1980. However, the amount of growth will vary widely from region to region. The Southeastern region is expected to experience steady growth of 4 or 5 percent per year through 1981. Most of this growth will be in tourism, timber, government, mining and fisheries.

The North Central region is likely to be the slowest growth area in the state. Outside of the Fairbanks economy, the region is mostly a subsistence economy. The most important economic factor in that economy will be school construction followed by other community improvements and tourism.

The Northwest region will experience a similar growth pattern with school construction being the most dominant economic activity. School construction will also be important in the Southwestern region which is expected to have steady growth through 1981. Much

of the sustained growth in this region will be due to the expanding fishing industry, primarily in the area of bottomfish where year round work may provide new employment opportunities.

The South Central region is expected to be the fastest growing area in the State. Its economy is the most diverse and in many cases is the economic hub of the state. Though employment dropped in 1977 and 1978, employment will show steady growth through 1981.

When looking at various occupations, the sales and service categories are likely to be the fastest growing. On the other hand in terms of the actual number of openings that will be available, craft occupations, operators, laborers, and clerical occupations will have the most openings.

Though construction of the natural gas pipeline will not occur this year, vocational planners and educators should begin planning to meet the needs of that project. A wide range of occupations will be needed. The occupations range from managers, professionals, and technicians to crafts and laborers and clerical workers. Though many of the professional and management positions may be filled by imported workers, some technical as well as most clerical, laborer, and teamster positions can be filled by Alaskans if properly trained. However, due to the high skill level and experience required by key operator job classifications as well as welders these positions will be filled to a large extent by imported labor.*

* Source: Preliminary Analysis of the Supply of Manpower Available in Alaska for the Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Project.

SECTION II

DESCRIPTION OF AREA

DEFINITION OF AREA

Alaska is the nation's largest and northernmost state. Its borders begin some 490 miles north of Seattle, Washington, and are separated from the contiguous United States by the Canadian Province of British Columbia. The vastness of the Alaskan landmass can be seen from the fact that Point Barrow, the state's northernmost settlement, is located approximately 1,400 miles north of Metlakatla, the State's southernmost community. To the east Alaska borders on British Columbia and the Yukon Territory while the Aleutian Islands extend further west than Hawaii. Within the 586,400 square miles encompassed by this area exist distinct climatic variations ranging from hot summers and cold winters of the Fairbanks area to the mild climate of Southeast Alaska. The State's population is concentrated principally in the Anchorage and Fairbanks areas to the north, and in the communities of Juneau, Ketchikan and Sitka in the southeast. Anchorage, the State's economic hub and only SMSA, has the largest urban population followed by Fairbanks, and then Juneau, the State capitol.

1981 POPULATION ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

Alaska is a land of contrasts. Its large boundaries encompass several languages and a wide range of population densities and lifestyles. Alaskans inhabit the most expansive state in the country. The population of Alaska, however, is one of the smallest in the nation and approximately half of all Alaskans reside in the Municipality of Anchorage. Alaska lifestyles vary significantly from place to place, and through seasons and years. Contrasts such as these complicate population studies in Alaska.

While maintaining a definite frontier aspect, the Alaska population is gradually becoming more like that of the rest of the United States. The Alaska Native population in spite of its high natural rate of growth is expanding much less rapidly than the general population which is bolstered by migration. Improvements in transportation and communications bring mixed blessings to the state — from the widening variety of food and produce available to the homogenization and centralization which may accompany these advances. The phenomenal growth accompanying pipeline construction days has raised questions concerning desirable rates of growth for Alaska's population and economy. These social and economic changes will continue to draw the demographic composition of Alaska nearer to national norms.

ANALYSIS

The population of the State of Alaska is estimated to have grown 37 percent in the first eight years since 1970. Six census divisions (comprising roughly 61 percent of the Alaska population) had growth rates exceeding the statewide average, while the remaining 23 divisions (39 percent of the total population) had lesser growth rates.

Responses from the 1970 census question* "Where was this person five years ago?" reveals the significance of migration in Alaska. *Net* migration (persons entering minus persons leaving) comprised nearly one half of the population growth occurring between 1965 and 1970. However, that is only the tip of the iceberg. Approximately 120,000 individuals moved to Alaska between the years 1965 and 1970; yet, almost 100,000 Alaskans left the state over that same period. Thus for every six individuals who moved to Alaska, five individuals left the state.

CENSUS DIVISION GROWTH

The growth achieved by Alaska census divisions between 1970 and 1978 may be grouped 'high growth', 'moderate growth' and 'low growth'. Surprising similarities often exist between areas with corresponding growth rates. Since the highest and lowest growth rates are separated by 147 percentage points, the difference between growth rates may be significant indeed.

The seven most rapidly growing census divisions between 1970 and 1978 all receive direct or indirect stimulus from development of Alaska's petroleum resources. Eighteen of the 29 Alaska census divisions experienced moderate growth. These grew more rapidly than the U.S. population growth of 7 percent, but less rapidly than the state wide rate of 37 percent between 1970 and 1978. Certain patterns are evident in the growth of these divisions. First, oil is not extracted or refined commercially in any of these medium growth areas. The renewable resource industries fishing and forestry are prevalent in the middle growth divisions.

Four census divisions expanded at a rate less than the comparable U.S. rate. Loss of military personnel, economic decline, and a reduction of area (due to boundary change) are the primary causes of population decline in the four low growth Alaska census divisions.

* Asked of a 15 percent sample of 1970 census respondents.

ALASKA CENSUS DIVISIONS RANKED BY
POPULATION GROWTH 1970-1978

Rank by Growth	Percent Growth 1970-1978	1978 Population*	Census Division (Or Area)
1	141%	8,300	BARROW-NORTH SLOPE
2	137%	15,400	MATANUSKA-SUSITNA
3	61%	5,000	VALDEZ-CHITINA-WHITTIER
4	56%	22,300	KENAI-COOK INLET
5	47%	185,500	ANCHORAGE
6	44%	19,500	JUNEAU
AK.	37%	416,400	(STATE OF ALASKA)
7	33%	3,100	SEWARD
8	31%	5,300	KOBUK
9	30%	2,800	SKAGWAY-YAKUTAT
10	29%	10,000	BETHEL
11	29%	2,400	CORDOVA-McCARTHY
12	27%	5,300	SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS
13	25%	12,600	KETCHIKAN
14	25%	7,200	NOME
15	23%	2,600	PRINCE OF WALES
16	22%	1,400	BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH
17	21%	55,500	FAIRBANKS
18	19%	2,000	OUTER KETCHIKAN
19	19%	600	ANGOON
20	18%	7,200	SITKA
21	17%	2,700	KUSKOKWIM
22	16%	5,500	YUKON-KOYUKUK
23	14%	5,600	WRANGELL-PETERSBURG
24	12%	3,900	BRISTOL BAY
25	12%	4,400	WADE HAMPTON
U.S.	7%	218,058,000	(UNITED STATES**)
26	2%	9,600	KODIAK
27	0%	1,500	HAINES
28	-1%	8,000	ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
29	-6%	1,200	UPPER YUKON

* Alaska Department of Labor Population Estimates.

** Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

SECTION III

ALASKA EMPLOYMENT IN PERSPECTIVE WITH QUARTERLY FORECAST THROUGH 1981

There has been considerable attention directed toward the condition of Alaska's economy over the past few months. Many indicators point to a weakening economy, especially in the Anchorage area. Some of the more common news themes are: building permits down 50 percent; declining school enrollments reflect outmigration; inflation and interest rates are up; vacancy rates are up; and bankruptcy filings are increasing. We are not in a strong growth situation, but neither are we experiencing significant declines in employment.

Actual first quarter employment data for the state shows small increases over the first quarter of 1978. In terms of more current information, the Department of Labor's Current Employment Statistics (CES) sample for the first 9 months of 1979 is pointing to an insignificant decline in employment of about 1 percent this year as compared to the first 9 months of 1978. But this, as in any sample is subject to sampling and non-sampling error and actual data may well prove to be slightly higher or lower than reflected in the CES statistics.

Our current set of forecasts reflects optimism in that we think actual data will show employment slightly higher. Our statewide total nonagricultural employment forecast calls for a 1.1 percent increase in employment over the 1978 average annual level. Anchorage employment is also expected to rise - a modest increase of 1.3 percent.

Why this optimism in view of conflicting evidence? Actual employment trends fail to reinforce indicators of an economic downturn (see Graphs 1 and 2). A four quarter moving average shows a leveling trend in employment - not a downturn. Declines in employment have leveled off and hopefully, bottomed out. Thus, if we were to sum up current economic conditions we would say that the state is going through a period of consolidation.

Declines in building permit authorizations, high vacancy rates, and rising interest rates are all consonant with lower levels of employment in the construction industry. So far, it appears that the drop in construction employment has not led to any significant secondary declines in other industries.

Increases in bankruptcy filings present a poor measure of economic performance. The absolute number of such cases are relatively low and often include personal bankruptcies. In view of this and shortcomings of other qualitative economic measures we have placed more emphasis on actual employment trends.

In sum, the slower pace of activity in the state is a reflection of not only current economic conditions but is also affected by expectations. The view of the future is mixed. The gas line construction project start date is questionable but other capital construction projects are certain to be pursued more vigorously over the next year. Government remains a large and growing sector of the economy and is certainly a stabilizing influence. Mining; manufacturing; retail trade; and finance, insurance and real estate also remain strong. Current conditions do not justify a negative outlook but we are no longer in a rapid growth era.

RACE OF THE POPULATION BY CENSUS DIVISION, ALASKA: 1970

CENSUS DIVISION	TOTAL		NATIVE							
	ALL RACES	WHITE	TOTAL	ESKIMO	INDIAN	ALEUT	BLACK	FILIPINO	JAPANESE	OTHER
TOTAL	300382	236767	50654	27797	16276	6581	8911	1498	916	1636
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS	8057	5564	2063	30	61	1972	237	135	21	37
ANCHORAGE	124542	112865	4795	2282	1775	738	5147	425	471	739
ANGOON	503	114	383	2	371	10	0	4	0	2
BARROW-NORTH SLOPE	2663	330	2313	2302	10	1	14	0	1	5
BETHEL	7579	747	6752	6669	65	18	24	24	4	28
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH	1147	922	186	35	20	131	31	0	1	7
BRISTOL BAY	3485	671	2763	1656	272	835	5	14	13	19
CORDOVA-MCCARTHY	1857	1529	284	12	49	223	2	35	3	4
FAIRBANKS	45864	40933	1876	802	1020	54	2580	45	107	323
HAINES	1504	1175	322	3	315	4	0	0	1	6
JUNEAU	13556	11422	1657	110	1477	70	106	283	27	61
KENAI-COOK INLET	14250	13047	963	103	478	382	105	81	20	34
KETCHIKAN	10041	8527	1260	22	1179	59	44	126	30	54
KOBUK	4434	534	3877	3869	8	0	5	0	1	17
KODIAK	9409	7215	1744	56	106	1582	157	183	41	69
KUSKOKWIM	2306	584	1673	924	745	4	35	1	10	3
MATANUSKA-SUSITINA	6509	6189	272	91	138	43	12	1	4	31
NOME	5749	1205	4471	4448	19	4	27	0	16	30
OUTER KETCHIKAN	1676	757	870	37	820	13	5	11	15	18
PRINCE OF WALES	2106	1497	587	12	567	8	6	1	0	15
SEWARD	2336	2067	246	101	56	89	4	12	4	3
SITKA	6109	4611	1341	83	1169	89	36	53	40	28
SKAGWAY-YAKUTAT	2157	1338	796	30	752	14	0	8	5	10
SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS	4179	3418	503	20	479	4	208	15	13	22
UPPER YUKON	1684	588	1077	163	907	7	13	1	2	3
VALDEZ-CHITINA-WHITTIER	3098	2378	701	110	413	178	9	0	3	7
WADE HAMPTON	3917	231	3671	3650	17	4	12	0	0	3
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG	4913	3759	1032	15	975	42	4	35	60	23
YUKON-KOYUKUK	4752	2450	2176	160	2013	3	83	5	3	35

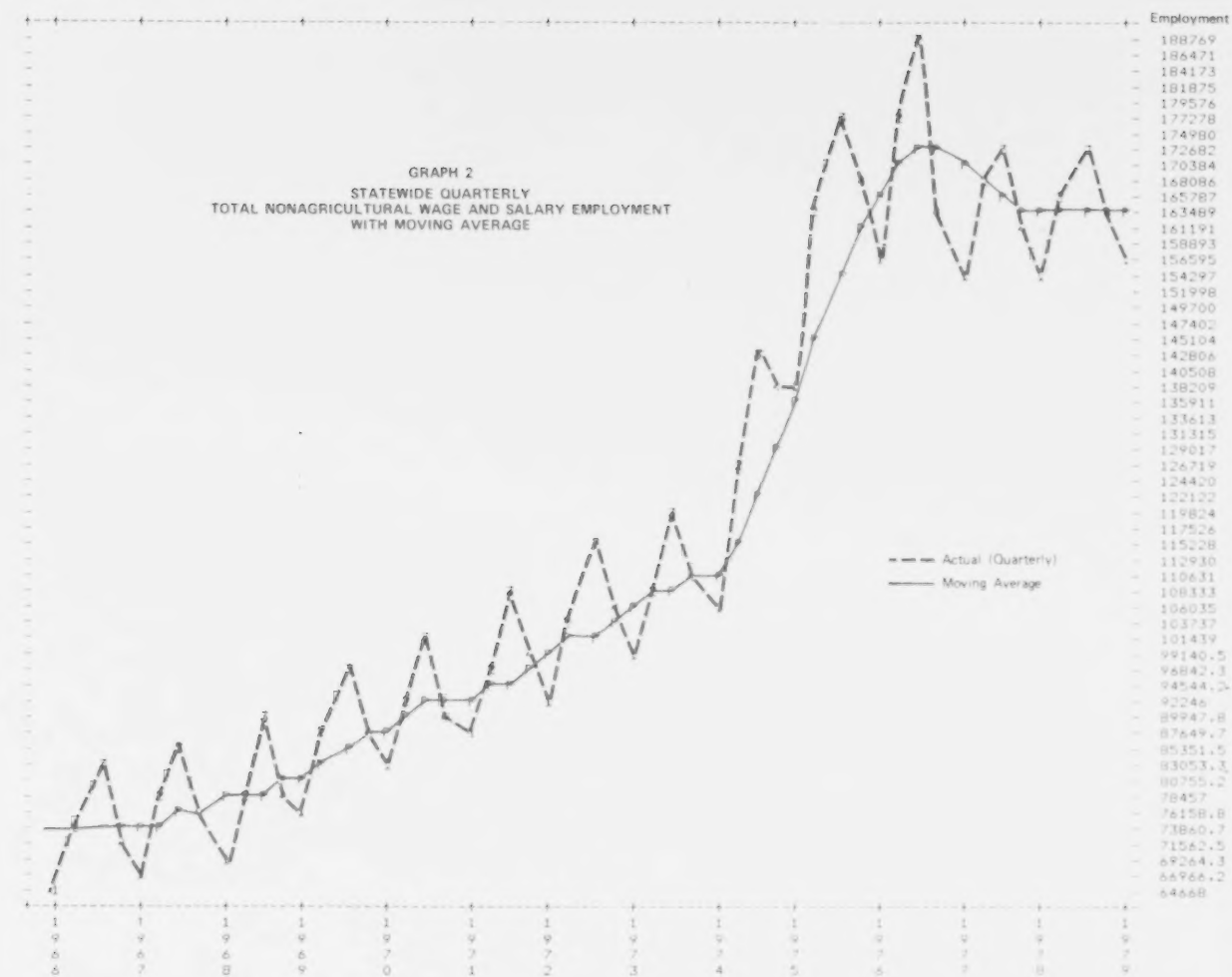
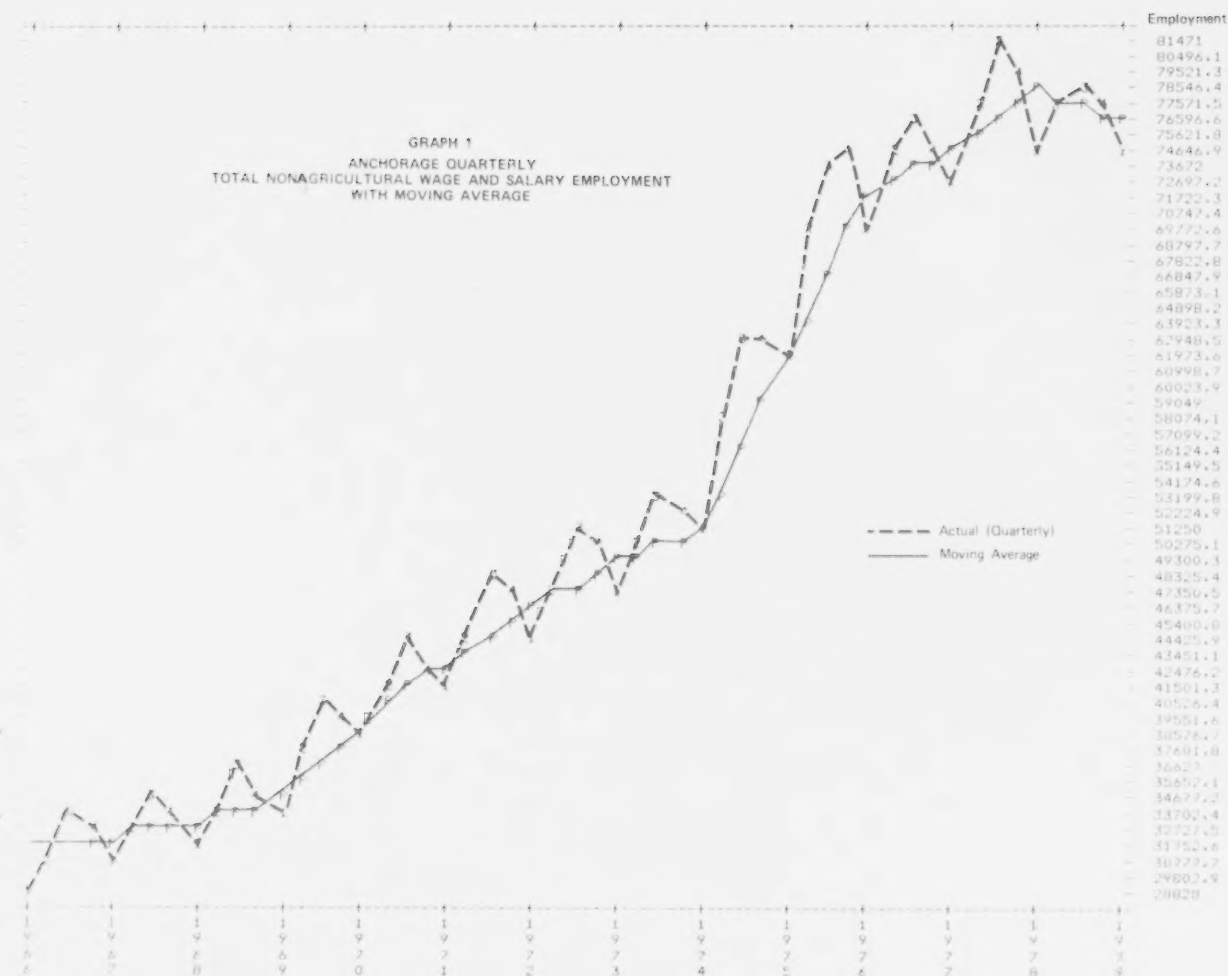


TABLE I
CHANGE IN INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
1976-1979 QTR 1

	<u>Statewide</u> <u>Percent Change</u>			<u>Anchorage</u> <u>Percent Change</u>		
	1976	1977	1978-QTR 1	1976	1977	1978-QTR 1
	to 1977	to 1978	to 1979-QTR 1	to 1977	to 1978	to 1979-QTR 1
Total Nonag. Employment	-4.42	-.49	1.38	5.59	-1.20	.78
Mining	25.07	12.18	4.87	25.69	5.82	-4.71
Construction	-35.35	-36.38	-27.04	2.74	-17.50	-19.95
Manufacturing	4.98	6.92	-11.14	3.56	-.24	- 3.93
Trans/Comm/Utilities	- .55	5.14	.66	2.78	4.40	1.04
Transportation	-3.69	3.27	- 3.09	4.22	7.51	-.31
Communication	6.40	9.31	7.91	-2.34	-3.31	4.55
Utilities	7.99	8.40	8.84	4.75	-2.69	4.77
Trade	3.23	1.39	3.68	3.88	1.74	2.88
Wholesale	-3.25	-3.03	-4.38	-1.72	.72	-3.43
Retail	5.06	2.55	5.74	5.91	2.08	4.96
Finance/Ins./Real Estate	9.46	5.84	-4.13	11.53	5.71	1.64
Services	- .69	.53	6.80	4.90	-4.16	1.65
Civilian Government	1.90	7.22	6.04	6.28	- .22	4.15
Federal	-1.17	2.64	.09	2.51	-2.11	- .40
State	-1.86	3.51	5.84	8.72	4.62	8.67
Local	8.74	14.98	11.26	10.78	- .53	7.59

STATEWIDE
February, 1980

LABMOR PROJECTIONS TO 1981
POPULATION, WAGES AND SALARIES & EMPLOYMENT

	1979					1980					1981				
	Qtr 1*	Qtr 2*	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Ave	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Ave	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Ave
Population (July 1) 1/		409,607					419,155					429,509			
Total Nonag. Wages & Salaries (\$1,000's)	776,437	866,256	951,075	932,098	888,908	891,371	989,950	1,067,950	1,043,950	998,214	996,913	1,115,650	1,199,450	1,181,220	1,123,310
Average Quarterly Earnings	4,987	5,131	5,509	5,610	5,375	5,513	5,719	5,944	6,053	5,807	5,961	6,179	6,412	6,529	6,270
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment	155,698	168,817	172,647	166,156	165,189	161,772	173,092	179,597	172,461	171,731	167,228	180,566	187,073	180,925	178,948
Mining	5,642	5,903	5,702	5,645	5,614	5,964	6,321	6,686	6,394	6,341	6,511	7,400	7,563	7,276	7,188
Construction	7,461	9,846	12,740	10,453	10,014	8,690	11,586	14,253	11,254	11,446	9,720	13,120	15,787	12,786	12,853
Manufacturing	7,800	13,139	15,252	11,060	11,603	9,779	12,902	15,818	11,680	12,545	10,411	13,531	16,412	12,324	13,170
Transp./Comm./Utilities	15,609	16,726	17,598	16,393	16,566	15,992	17,114	18,107	16,987	17,050	16,286	17,663	18,810	17,397	17,539
Transportation	10,016	11,081	11,626	10,535	10,761	10,128	11,043	11,853	10,844	10,967	10,333	11,498	12,430	11,149	11,353
Communications	4,214	4,224	4,454	4,369	4,350	4,424	4,593	4,669	4,567	4,563	4,447	4,621	4,728	4,606	4,601
Public Utilities	1,379	1,421	1,518	1,509	1,455	1,440	1,478	1,585	1,576	1,520	1,506	1,544	1,652	1,642	1,586
Trade	28,168	29,777	30,635	29,938	29,489	29,025	30,166	31,374	30,574	30,285	29,669	31,105	32,374	31,600	31,187
Wholesale	5,289	5,679	5,842	5,520	5,555	5,381	5,660	6,007	5,599	5,662	5,451	5,738	6,145	5,658	5,748
Retail	22,879	24,098	24,793	24,418	23,934	23,644	24,506	25,367	24,975	24,623	24,218	25,367	26,229	25,942	25,439
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	8,093	8,208	8,738	8,603	8,469	8,590	8,657	8,859	9,001	8,777	8,814	9,372	9,715	9,883	9,446
Services	27,558	28,657	30,440	28,085	28,717	27,744	29,357	31,040	28,664	29,201	28,403	29,977	31,690	30,291	30,090
Government (Civilian)	54,685	55,814	50,668	55,769	54,126	55,483	56,407	52,648	57,538	55,519	56,951	57,857	53,950	59,040	56,950
Federal	17,516	17,816	18,556	17,938	18,022	17,651	18,169	18,644	18,026	18,123	17,740	18,257	18,732	18,114	18,211
State	14,651	15,041	13,185	15,459	15,107	15,146	15,626	15,681	15,954	15,602	15,641	16,121	16,176	16,449	16,097
Local	22,718	22,956	18,947	22,372	20,997	22,686	22,612	18,323	23,558	21,795	23,570	23,479	19,042	24,476	22,642
Miscellaneous	482	747	854	410	592	504	582	813	369	567	463	541	771	325	526

1/ Employment based population estimates.
* Actual employment data.

ANCHORAGE
February, 1980

LABMOR PROJECTIONS TO 1981
POPULATION, WAGES AND SALARIES & EMPLOYMENT

	1979					1980					1981				
	Qtr 1*	Qtr 2*	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Ave	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Ave	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Ave
Population (July 1) 1/		196,063					200,969					207,775			
Total Nonag. Wages & Salaries (\$1,000's)	377,313	400,386	440,998	437,460	419,338	419,230	459,952	489,688	487,873	464,186	467,852	516,257	552,351	544,842	520,326
Average Quarterly Earnings	5,124	5,164	5,495	5,577	5,374	5,496	5,689	5,899	5,994	5,769	5,924	6,129	6,349	6,453	6,214
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment	74,919	77,540	80,248	78,446	77,977	76,285	80,848	83,007	81,398	80,385	78,969	84,233	86,994	84,428	83,656
Mining	1,840	1,867	1,882	1,797	1,847	1,968	2,086	2,206	2,110	2,093	2,149	2,442	2,496	2,401	2,372
Construction	4,471	5,662	6,621	5,583	5,488	4,589	5,957	7,391	6,380	6,080	5,312	6,671	8,086	6,941	6,753
Manufacturing	1,393	1,709	2,398	1,769	1,846	1,571	1,917	2,277	1,835	1,899	1,637	2,005	2,363	1,934	1,985
Transp./Comm./Utilities	7,587	7,877	8,573	7,832	8,002	7,553	8,156	8,713	8,045	8,117	7,699	8,461	9,071	8,266	8,374
Transportation	5,432	5,870	6,174	5,595	5,743	5,379	5,865	6,295	5,759	5,825	5,488	6,106	6,601	5,921	6,029
Communications	1,584	1,563	1,765	1,628	1,655	1,591	1,674	1,758	1,652	1,669	1,602	1,707	1,785	1,685	1,695
Public Utilities	571	444	634	609	604	583	617	660	634	624	609	648	685	660	651
Trade	16,936	17,218	17,758	17,589	17,410	17,340	17,886	18,410	18,376	18,003	18,168	19,051	19,767	19,327	19,078
Wholesale	3,946	4,061	4,287	4,051	4,093	3,949	4,153	4,337	4,109	4,137	4,000	4,211	4,423	4,151	4,196
Retail	12,990	13,157	13,471	13,538	13,317	13,391	13,733	14,073	14,267	13,866	14,168	14,840	15,344	15,176	14,882
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	4,900	4,910	5,232	5,151	5,088	4,990	5,241	5,393	5,260	5,221	5,158	5,374	5,635	5,548	5,429
Services	15,288	15,129	16,447	16,069	15,905	15,439	16,264	16,826	16,448	16,244	15,735	16,607	17,331	16,781	16,614
Government (Civilian)	22,083	22,511	20,591	22,298	21,874	22,345	22,836	21,081	22,622	22,234	22,707	23,150	21,571	22,944	22,593
Federal	9,672	9,633	10,139	9,851	9,903	9,746	10,024	10,214	9,926	9,978	9,821	10,100	10,288	10,000	10,052
State	4,725	4,700	4,874	4,925	4,831	4,807	4,880	4,956	5,007	4,913	4,889	4,962	5,038	5,089	4,995
Local	7,686	8,177	5,578	7,522	7,141	7,842	7,932	5,911	7,689	7,344	7,997	8,088	6,245	7,855	7,546
Miscellaneous	421	657	746	358	517	440	508	710	322	495	404	472	674	236	459

1/ Employment based population estimates.
* Actual employment data.

FORECAST

Construction: The construction industry has experienced the greatest employment declines in the Alaska economy (see Table 1). This quarter's forecast continues to show an expected employment level of approximately 10,000 jobs for 1979. However, as was also our view last quarter, notable improvement is expected next year. Placing things in perspective, construction employment levels statewide and in Anchorage still exceed pre-pipeline levels.

The outlook for the construction industry is good. We do not expect any kind of a "boom" over our forecast period but 1980 and 1981 will be strong growth years. Capital projects that have been delayed will be pursued more strongly and will augment other planned projects.

On the other hand, general building construction will likely remain weak over the short run, especially in Anchorage. High vacancy rates means little demand for the creation of additional housing units. Likewise, costs of new construction has soared as inflation continues at double digit rates.

Petroleum: In September, Alaska's average daily production of oil was 1.405 million barrels per day, classifying it as the second largest oil producing state in the union. Because of rapid increases in the well head price of oil, forecasts of state royalty payments have increased considerably. In fiscal year 1980, for example, the Alaska petroleum industry will contribute an estimated \$1,232.9 million to state coffers.

Needless to say, the state's oil industry is the largest single contributor to the Alaska economy. Although drilling permits, operating rigs, and employment are temporarily down, the next several years should give rise to a host of new oil related projects.

Oil companies in Prudhoe Bay are planning to spend as much as \$15 billion on field development. The work will entail drilling more wells, installing facilities for injecting water into the reservoir to maintain pressure, and increasing the flow of oil through the trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline. These steps will be necessary to maintain peak oil production at around 1.5 million barrels per day from next year to the late 1980's.

Beaufort Sea development looks extremely promising for the oil industry. A lease sale scheduled for December 1979 will open up 514,200 acres for exploration. The Beaufort Sea is believed to contain some of the richest oil and gas reservoirs in North America. Exploration wells drilled by companies in preparation for the lease sale have confirmed the presence of oil and geological similarity to the Prudhoe Bay field. Also, some of the leases to be offered beyond the string of Barrier Islands are believed to cover a geological trend extending into Canadian waters, where Dome Petroleum recently made a significant find 100 miles north of Tuktoyaktuk in Mackenzie Bay.

The federal five year oil and gas leasing program, which is designed to increase the production of U.S. domestic crude, will have a considerable influence on the states

economy. The stepped up program proposes nine lease sale areas in Alaska from 1980 to 1985:

No. 55	Gulf of Alaska	Oct. 1980
No. 46	Kodiak	Dec. 1980
No. 60	Cook Inlet	Sep. 1981
No. 57	Norton Basin	Sep. 1982
No. 70	St. George Basin	Dec. 1982
No. 71	Beaufort Sea	Feb. 1983
No. 75	North Aleutian Shelf	Oct. 1983
No. 83	Navarin Basin	Dec. 1984
No. 85	Chukchi Sea	Feb. 1985

It is likely that political and economic circumstances will cause revisions in this schedule. However, the message is clear that a major effort will be geared to Alaska for producing domestic oil supplies necessary for fueling the lower 48.

MANUFACTURING

Fisheries: As the major component of manufacturing, the continued growth of seafood processing will provide a steady increase in employment through our forecast period. Record harvests of salmon were taken in Bristol Bay, Alaska Peninsula and the Gulf of Alaska. According to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game this trend will continue through 1980. Commercial harvests of herring, halibut, and king crab also reached their quotas swiftly. Despite quota reductions established to protect declining stocks in Kodiak and Dutch Harbor over 100 million pounds of king crab were harvested.

A growing component of seafood processing has been bottomfish species. In the first 9 months of 1979 over twice as many metric tons (mt.) were harvested as compared to the same time period in 1978, 5,931 mt. and 1,633 mt. respectively. Although this represents a substantial increase in effort, only 8 percent of the total domestic allowable catch has been harvested. Harvesting priorities of Alaska fishermen have been aimed at higher value species.

Forest Products: The forest products industry has been prospering from good markets in both pulp and lumber. Native village corporations are increasing their involvement now that lands are being conveyed from the Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement. Presently three village corporations are involved in logging and exporting round logs, Kake Tribal Corp., Cape Fox, and most recently Kavilco. Although no specific development plans have been released by Sealaska, the recent conveyance of 158,183 acres of harvestable timber and the hiring of a new president, Michael Chittick, (former director of the Wood Products Division of I.T.T. - Ransonier) indicates that some major activity will be slated for forest products production perhaps in the next year.

FORECAST SUMMARY

If one considers the 23,300 military personnel as a viable component of the labor force, then 40 percent of all employment in Alaska is government related. This has been a significant factor in retarding post-pipeline declines in employment and will continue as a significant factor in moving employment ahead in the future.

For 1979, the forecast is for a 1.1 percent increase in total nonagricultural wage and salary employment for the state. Declines in employment will be likely in construction - 18.2 percent, transportation - 1.5 percent, wholesale trade - 2.9 percent, and federal government - 0.6 percent. These declines will largely be offset by growth in retail trade, up 3.5 percent, services up 4.1 percent, and state and local government up 5.8 percent. Employment is expected to increase 3.9 percent in 1980 and 4.2 percent in 1981 exhibiting growth in all industries.

Six months ago we forecasted a 2.2 percent decline in employment in Anchorage for 1979 and in September the State Department of Commerce and Economic Development forecasted a 3.5 percent decline for the city in 1979. Although several industries will be declining in Anchorage, government, services and retail trade, the largest industries in Anchorage, will be showing increases. Anchorage construction, mining, transportation and wholesale trade will show declines in 1979 dropping 14.7, 1.4, 0.9 and 2.5 percent respectively.

Retail business investors are still confident in the Anchorage economy - three new shopping centers are planned for construction this summer, one of which will be the largest in Alaska.

The economic outlook for Anchorage is promising. A major surge in economic activity was digested in recent years with little or no disruption. The years 1979 and 1980 will continue to see Anchorage adjust to its new level of activity; there will be no downward slide to pre-pipeline conditions. The next few years are likely to be characterized by a period of waiting and preparation for the 1980's which promise new challenges to the state.

The renewable resource sector will slowly come on line as bottomfish and agricultural production increases. The federal government has proposed a five-year oil and gas leasing program with one-half of the 22 national Outer Continental Shelf lease areas considered for Alaska. A gas-line from Prudhoe Bay to the contiguous lower 48 is still on President Carter's energy list, he has submitted an energy reorganization plan which creates a federal inspector to supervise the enforcement of permit regulations during the construction of the 4,748 miles long gas line. The plan also calls for a seven man policy board to monitor construction. President Carter and Interior Department officials are also considering turning over part of the National Petroleum Reserve in Northern Alaska to private companies for exploration; no fiscal year 1980 monies have been allocated for continued federal exploration in the reserve.

The legislature will most likely appropriate \$8 million this year for the first phase of a four-year Susitna hydroelectric project. The proposed \$2.6 billion project will result in the construction of the Watana and Devil Canyon dams employing 1,000 workers for 14 years. Construction is planned to begin in the mid-1980's. Other tentative projects which will have their mark on Anchorage if construction commences include the \$2.5 million ALPECTO project and a \$850 million gas liquefaction plant at Nikiski. Some construction on the LNG plant may begin as soon as next year, however, Pacific Alaska is waiting for the go-ahead from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and is expecting some local and environmental opposition to construction of the California receiving terminal at Point Conception. The Alaska portion of the project hinges on the construction of the receiving terminal.

Inasmuch as Anchorage is increasingly the administrative and distributive center for the entire state, it should respond to the 1980's with further development of support infrastructure and the establishment of new businesses.

TABLE III

ANNUAL AVERAGE NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY CETA REGION
HISTORICAL AND FORECAST TO 1981*

CETA Region	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Region I	16,710	17,393	19,415	20,423	21,676	22,279	22,836	23,251	24,309	24,866	25,964	26,939
Region II	18,138	17,882	18,768	18,750	26,146	41,763	42,109	33,048	31,005	30,337	31,595	32,945
Region III	1,579	1,749	2,088	2,297	2,264	2,746	2,952	2,923	3,561	3,699	3,943	4,170
Region IV	2,909	2,931	3,141	3,601	3,837	4,368	4,475	4,504	5,882	5,923	6,129	6,325
Region V	11,136	12,179	12,379	14,153	15,743	20,505	25,836	22,540	21,528	22,387	23,715	24,913
Anchorage ^{1/}	41,995	45,452	48,252	50,627	58,713	70,028	73,733	77,858	76,893	77,977	80,385	83,656
Statewide	92,467	97,586	104,243	109,851	128,179	161,689	171,941	164,124	163,178	165,189	171,731	178,948

*1970 - 1978 Historical

1979 - 1981 Alaska Department of Labor Forecasts

^{1/} Anchorage Annual Estimates vary slightly from LABMOD estimates due to statewide total control to all regions.

TABLE IV

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY INDUSTRY AND REGION FOR 1978

*Indicates nondisclosure

	Mining	Contract Constn.	Mfg.	Transp. Comm. & P.U.	Whale Trade	Retail Trade	F.I. S.E.	Svcs.	Misc.	Govt.	Fed.	St. & Local	Total
Region I	46	986	3534	2138	296	3049	1136	2672	140	10307	2376	7931	24304
Angoon	0	8	*	0	0	*	*	*	0	92	8	84	155
Haines	0	6	30	56	1	102	10	38	0	161	13	148	405
Juneau	*	413	93	716	122	1282	474	1242	*	6017	1244	4773	10382
Ketchikan	8	286	1016	587	137	835	208	737	39	1312	242	1070	5164
Outer Ketchikan	0	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	401	53	348	577
Prince of Wales	*	*	430	*	*	37	10	11	10	171	24	147	715
Sitka	0	135	907	254	27	337	383	361	13	1119	543	576	3536
Skagway-Yakutat	0	12	206	256	*	132	14	103	*	339	64	275	1070
Wrangell- Petersburg	*	119	720	207	*	297	26	167	60	695	185	510	2300
Region II	2598	3340	575	3925	826	3679	1191	4707	40	10124	3282	6842	31005
Barrow-North Slope	2420	1282	0	341	0	174	136	419	0	1265	257	1008	6037
Fairbanks	54	1960	564	2765	798	3274	1003	3939	38	7218	2404	4817	21613
S.E. Fairbanks	0	14	4	24	*	87	*	157	2	570	289	281	874
(Upper) Kuskok- wini/	*	*	*	17	*	17	*	12	0	140	38	102	213
Upper Yukon	*	*	0	38	0	13	16	31	0	228	29	199	341
Yukon-Koyukuk	113	61	*	740	*	114	16	149	0	703	265	438	1927
Region III	96	105	47	252	0	406	148	684	3	1821	474	1347	3562
Kobuk	0	65	*	122	0	135	34	129	*	911	283	628	1403
Nome	96	40	*	130	0	271	114	555	*	910	191	719	2159
Region IV	4	173	542	462	32	478	172	1359	2	2660	782	1878	5884
Bethel	*	91	64	193	16	278	91	1038	*	1246	419	827	3022
Bristol Bay Borough	0	0	203	47	*	37	*	62	0	305	81	224	676
Bristol Bay (Lower) Kuskok- wini/	0	*	181	187	1	63	34	235	*	487	115	372	1207
Wade Hampton	*	*	*	18	*	17	*	12	0	139	38	101	212
	0	46	*	17	*	83	28	12	0	483	129	354	767
Region V	928	1198	5066	1665	366	2822	552	2802	142	8188	1324	4864	21529
Alutian Is.	*	140	1621	31	*	77	36	171	4	1053	682	371	3155
Cordova- McCarthy	88	7	260	99	*	145	23	111	*	319	52	267	1068
Kahal-Cook Inlet	805	485	989	574	240	950	197	853	50	1414	90	1324	6557
Kodiak	0	230	1688	245	28	625	100	531	48	1031	285	746	4526
Mat-Su	10	235	40	307	52	588	124	163	15	1220	95	1125	2954
Seward	*	12	440	47	*	201	16	164	10	313	72	241	1226
Valdez-Chitina- Whittier	*	89	28	362	23	230	56	409	*	838	48	790	2043
Anchorage	1874	6431	1677	7924	4197	12668	5019	15532	440	21112	9847	11265	76894
Statewide	5546	12233	11441	16366	5717	23102	8218	27556	787	52212	18085	34127	163178

1/ Assumes 50 percent of the Kuskokwim Census Division

REGION 1 — SOUTHEAST ALASKA

Employment opportunities in Southeast Alaska should continue to grow much as they have in the recent past. Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Southeast Alaska grew 71.9 percent from 1966 to 1978 for an annual growth rate of 4.6 percent. The period from 1973 to 1978, however, shows slower growth at 3.5 percent annually. Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment should reach 26,950 by 1981 representing a 10.8 percent increase over 1978.

The Southeast Alaska economy is relatively stable due to the large government sector which constitutes roughly 42 percent of the area's employment. The remaining 58 percent of the work force is equally divided between manufacturing; transportation; communications and public utilities; trade; and services.

Future growth areas will be in tourism, timber, government, mining and fisheries.

Higher state oil revenues will have a tendency to spawn growth at the state and local government levels. The budget review committee will be attempting to keep a ceiling on the states operating budget this year, moreover, there is a general feeling that the legislature will increase the capital budget by a sizable amount.

Mining employment growth may well be hampered due to recent land classifications. There is a feeling in Ketchikan, however, that the U.S. Borax molybdenum discovery near Ketchikan will be developed simply since it is the second largest molybdenum deposit in the world. This mine eventually could require a support community of 3,000 persons. A recent molybdenum discovery approximately 40 miles east of Juneau also has good development potential.

The timber industry may also be restricted by land classifications in southeast Alaska. The timber harvest is expected to increase due to Native land acquisitions. Because Native lands will be privately owned, they will be exempt from state primary manufacturing requirements. Over time, Southeast Native forest lands may be able to support 20 percent of current timber production levels in Southeast Alaska. Three village corporations are now involved in logging and exporting round logs. Also, the Sealaska Native Regional Corporation is planning for major timber related activity.

Tourism contributes significantly to the southeast Alaska economy. Although most of the activity occurs during the summer months, a proposed \$150 million hotel, office, and condominium complex in Juneau may be the beginning of a trend for a year round tourism industry. The complex is scheduled to include a 400 room hotel, a 120,000-sq. ft. office building and 189 luxury condominiums. The development group promoting the project is also planning another hotel, condominium and 500 stall marina at Auke Bay. Package tours will be promoted in the Far East and Europe.

Fisheries appear to be on the upswing. Salmon catches are the best they have been in thirty-five years and a new industry — bottomfisheries — is slowly taking root. Aquaculture may also become a significant component for assuring future returns of salmon in Southeast Alaska's fishing industry. In the last general election, voters approved nearly \$27 million for fisheries management and development facilities. This includes the construction of a \$6 million hatchery at Snettisham in Southeast Alaska.

REGION II - NORTH CENTRAL ALASKA

This area comprises over 40 percent of the total area of Alaska yet constituted only 19 percent of the states total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in 1978. Four distinct periods of growth can be discerned when looking at this area from 1966 to 1977. Prior to the discovery of oil at Prudhoe Bay, Region II grew at a slow rate. It responded to the oil discovery by growing 23 percent in two years, after which growth leveled off. The pipeline construction period spawned another period of growth: Region II grew 125 percent in three years. The fourth period of growth is the post-pipeline construction period. From 1976 to 1978, total nonagricultural wage and salary employment declined 26.4 percent. The forecast is for continued decline throughout 1979 before normal growth will resume. By 1981 the forecast for nonagricultural wage and salary employment is 32,445 - down 21.8 percent from the peak pipeline level in 1976.

Region II has the lowest growth forecast of all the areas in the state. This can be attributed largely to the nondiversification of the economy and the completion of the oil pipeline. In the region's communities outside of Fairbanks, activity is largely centered around subsistence and government.

The most promising areas for growth in the immediate future are tourism, mining, agriculture, timber, community improvement projects, and school construction. Tourism, community improvement projects, and school construction will dominate activity in the rural communities over the next two years. Of the \$110 million appropriated for school construction, over \$15 million will be spent in Region II.

Work on the Delta agricultural project is continuing. Forty-five thousand acres have been at least partially cleared and 3,000 to 10,000 acres are expected to be ready for planting in the spring of 1980. Eighteen miles of roads have been built to service farmers, an elevator-dryer complex has been constructed, the first 3,000 tons of barley have been produced and initial sales in Alaska have been secured. The first 1,000 tons of high-quality barley will be exported in early 1980 for test marketing.

Japanese corporations have expressed great interest in purchasing Alaska grown rapeseed for processing into a highly flavored cooking oil. Rapeseed fits well in a crop rotation with barley and may produce more profit per acre than barley.

While production of barley and rapeseed is slowly evolving into a viable industry for North Central Alaska, ancillary industries are sure to spawn. Honey bees used for pollinization of rapeseed potentially could produce 2 million pounds of honey annually. Moreover, a study produced by Battelle Institute indicates that biomass from agricultural development can be used in a number of beneficial ways including the production of methanol and heat for steam generated electric power.

With 8.8 million acres of latent agricultural land available for clearing in the Tanana and Upper Yukon basins, the timber and pulp industry could become a complementary industry. There also exists the possibility of future logging operations on Native-owned lands.

The Fairbanks economy will be slow for the next year. Significant events include a \$3.2 million public safety building and a \$1.8 youth correctional facility. Both projects will be completed during the next construction season. Japanese and Korean Airlines are now making approximately 45 refueling stops a week in Fairbanks. The increased use of Fairbanks as a stopover point is promoting some activity. A \$600,000 project is now

underway to expand jet fuel production by 28,000 gallons per day at the North Pole refinery. Also, an \$8.5 million plan for general airport work and a hydrant refueling system is on the drawing boards.

A \$15 million project for the Chena Lakes Flood Control Project has been postponed until next winter.

REGION III NORTHWEST ALASKA

Region III, which includes the census divisions of Nome and Kobuk, maintains a small economy, employing only two percent of the states total wage and salary employment. Growth, however, has been strong with employment increasing 165 percent from 1966 to 1978.

Government is the largest employer in this area, comprising 51 percent of total employment in 1978. The retail and service sector is the next largest with 31 percent of employment.

Subsistence is integral to the economy and life style in this region. Tourism, reindeer production, home production, cottage industries, and mineral mining are likely areas for future growth. For the next couple of years, activity will be largely concentrated in the construction industry; nearly \$20 million has been approved for school construction projects in seventeen rural communities in Northwest Alaska.

REGION IV - SOUTHWEST ALASKA

Region IV is the Southwestern area of the state including the census divisions of Bethel, Bristol Bay, Bristol Bay Borough, Lower Kuskokwim, and Wade Hampton.

Government, fishing, fish processing, the service sector, and seasonal construction make up the bulk of employment in the area, although subsistence is an important element of the rural economy. In 1978, 45 percent of all wage and salary jobs were in Government. The 2,640 government workers helped support a large support sector economy. In 1978, the service industry employed 22 percent of the areas wage and salary employment. The retail trade and the transportation, communications, and public utilities industries made up 16 percent of employment.

Although the economy is small, it has been relatively stable, increasing at a compounded growth rate of 8.8 percent since 1966. There were 2,900 wage and salary workers in Region IV in 1966; today there are over 5,800. The forecast is for continued growth with wage and salary employment reaching 6,300 by 1981.

Areas of future growth potential include tourism, mining, petroleum, fishing, and fish processing. There will be a lot of construction activity for this year; over \$46 million or 42 percent of the \$110 million school construction appropriation will be spent in this region. Oil related activity may be initiated by the mid-1980's if the Federal Five-year Oil and Gas leasing program goes as scheduled. The Navarin Basin Sale is tentatively scheduled for January 1985.

The most promising area of future growth potential is the fishing industry. American Presidential Lines is building a \$26 million docking and loading facility at Dutch Harbor. They plan to ship seafood products directly from Dutch Harbor to Japan once a week. With the establishment of weekly direct transport service to Japan, the local fishing and fish processing industries will expand. Bottomfisheries may soon provide a year-round industry for the area.

The exceptional red salmon return this summer at Bristol Bay kept processors working at full capacity. Another strong return is expected next summer. The build-up of Bristol Bay red salmon stocks will most likely promote new markets and further expansion of fresh-frozen salmon processing activities.

REGION V - SOUTH CENTRAL ALASKA

Region V includes the Census Divisions of the Aleutian Islands, Cordova-McCarthy, Kenai-Cook Inlet, Kodiak, Matanuska-Susitna, and Valdez-Chitina-Whittier. Combined, they are one of the fastest growing areas in the state. In 1966, there were 9,921 nonagricultural wage and salary workers in this area. Growth peaked in 1976 with 25,836 wage and salary workers, then declined 16.7 percent to 21,528 workers in 1978. The drop in employment can be attributed almost entirely to the Valdez census division which experienced a 5,700 drop since 1976 due to the completion of the oil pipeline terminal and connecting pipeline. The forecast shows wage and salary employment at 25,000 by 1981.

In 1978, government was the largest employer with 29 percent of total wage and salary employment. The manufacturing industry was the second largest employer with more than 21 percent of total wage and salary employment. The service and trade industries also maintained healthy shares of the economy. Wholesale and retail trade made up 13 percent of the area's wage and salary employment while the service industry constituted 12 percent.

Because this region comprises a large geographical area, future growth potential includes an array of possibilities ranging from petroleum to agricultural development. The Matanuska-Susitna Census Division is commonly referred to as a bedroom community, where residents live in Mat-Su and work in near-by Anchorage. Much of recent growth has been in the service and retail trade sector, specifically "Ma and Pa" operations. The trade and service industries comprised 34 percent of the areas total employment in 1977. Government is still the largest employer with 40 percent. One of the greatest potentials for this area is agricultural development. South Central Alaska has an estimated 1,773,000 acres of tillable land and another 1,134,000 acres suitable for range. The Alaska Agricultural Action Council has completed a proposal for a new agricultural project at Point Mackenzie - across Knik Arm from Anchorage. The object of the Point Mackenzie Project is to put new life into the failing dairy industry, as well as providing new lands for forage, livestock and vegetable production. Other industries which may sprout from the 47,000 acre project include timber, fertilizer and limestone production. Also the dairy farms would eventually provide a stable market for Delta Barley.

The Kenai area also has some potential as an agricultural area with 782,000 tillable acres and 210,000 acres suitable for range, however, most of the recent effort has been in petroleum extraction and manufacturing, fishing, and fish processing. The Pacific Alaska Liquefaction Natural Gas (LNG) project which began in 1972 looks as if it may soon be preparing for construction. The project passed the most critical milestone in August when the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission judge approved the plan. Although a suit is expected by California environmentalists and possibly the Chuma Indians, Pacific Alaska is optimistic the project will proceed. Preliminary work could begin in Alaska next year but no major construction activity is expected before 1981. The project calls for construction of a 300 mile pipeline gathering system, a liquefaction plant capable of handling up to 400 million cubic feet of natural gas per day and a loading dock near Nikiski in North Kenai.

The Aleutian Islands have been experiencing rapid growth due to the expansion of the crab and salmon fisheries. The recent Cold Bay state land sale has opened the door for bottomfisheries development. Three organizations, (Sno-Crest Inc., Alaska Palco Inc., and the 13th Regional Native Corporation) purchased land at Cold Bay and are planning for the construction of bottomfish processing facilities.

Oil may soon be in the picture again with the proposed Federal Cook Inlet/Shelikof Strait lease sale No. 60 for September of 1981. The tract selection proces is currently underway. The Valdez area has recently developed an oil economy with the completion of the Valdez oil terminal. The city is currently working with the Alaska Petrochemical Company toward future construction of a 150,000 boards per day petrochemical refinery near town. Bottomfish development is also a potential for Valdez as well as near-by Cordova and Whittier.

SECTION IV

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT FORECAST

The data presented in the following tables give estimates of how many nonagricultural wage and salary jobs there currently are in Alaska, how many there are projected to be in 1981 and 1985, and the projected number of average annual job openings there will be from 1980 to 1985 as a result of industry growth plus those resulting from job separations due to death, retirement, and temporary withdrawal from the labor force. The employment increases from 1980 to 1985, shown in Table 1 are the result of industry growth. The average annual job openings between 1980 and 1985 are the sums of new jobs created by industry growth and replacement openings resulting from death and retirement.

The average annual job openings 1980 and 1985 do not measure job openings resulting when workers change jobs, thus leaving an opening to be filled by someone else. In many cases this accounts for a larger number of openings than the estimates given here. At present no attempt has been made to measure this quantity as there is no satisfactory method to accomplish it. The job openings considered here should be of more interest to planners of job training programs and people who will be entering into these occupational ranks since it is these openings which may accommodate new employees into the work force.

These data have been produced from the Research and Analysis Section's recently developed industry-occupation (I-O) matrix. This matrix is based on the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) industry surveys which cover all elements of Alaska's nonagricultural wage and salary employment. The OES surveys are a cooperative effort of the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section. There are 7 surveys being made triennially that cover the following major industry groups: manufacturing, nonmanufacturing, trade, regulated industries, government, education, and hospitals.¹

The occupational profiles of the state's nonagricultural industries are determined by employer survey. An industry's occupational ratios, determined for the survey reference year, are then applied to the LABMOD² projected industry total employment for the year being considered. Each occupation is then summed across all major industries. The industry employment projections give no consideration for the gas pipeline project, the capital move, or any other major new economic activity. Hence, levels of occupational demand reflected in the following table should be considered "basic." If it becomes apparent such major new activity will occur within the projection period, users of these data will need to make suitable allowances.

¹ The hospital survey information is not yet incorporated into the matrix.

² LABMOD is the Research and Analysis Section's econometric model which has provided basic employment projections for 16 industry groups for the matrix.

The production and maintenance occupations which begin with a 55 code are divided into three major groups: skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled.^{3/} Skilled craft workers' jobs require specific vocational training of more than 2 years, semiskilled workers' jobs require specific training of more than 30 days and up to 2 years, and unskilled workers' jobs require training consisting of anything from a short demonstration up to a training preparation of 30 days.

Any occupation in the I-O matrix which sums to an employment of 10 or greater is listed in the tables by its occupational title, those occupations having less than 10 are put into residual classifications designated "All other,....." The employment and job opening data are presented in unrounded numbers, thus implying a degree of accuracy much greater than the reliability of the information sources and methods used in their preparation. Also, one should not infer from the average annual job openings from 1980 to 1985 that the number will be uniform throughout the period, it may fluctuate considerably. Accordingly, these data should be considered as indications of probable trends rather than as precise head counts; the employment can be expected to vary above or below the projected amounts.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS

This major occupational category makes up 9.2 percent of Alaska's wage and salary employment. The occupational title, managers and officers, ranks first in projected average annual job openings, about 1,100 per year from 1980 to 1985. Of the specific managerial occupations surveyed, store managers with 163 openings per year has the highest average annual projected openings. Although managers and officers is the highest ranking title for projected job openings it encompasses a broad range of occupations. Further, these jobs are usually not entry level and thus may not be accessible to new job seekers just coming into the work force.

PROFESSIONAL

Professional positions account for 13 percent of Alaska's wage and salary employees. Teachers represent the largest number of employees in this major category (about 40 percent of all professional positions). Engineers rank second and account for 11 percent of the professional employment; followed by accountants and auditors with 1,500 employment or 6.7 percent of all professional positions. The average annual total job openings shown for all teachers (626) represents 36.5 percent of all total growth and separation openings listed for professionals. These teaching job openings are probably the most questionable projections in terms of reliability. There is currently a small reduction of elementary and secondary teaching positions in some of the school districts while in the rural areas some new high schools are being built. Although school enrollments in Anchorage and Fairbanks are presently declining, there should be considerable employment opportunities for elementary and secondary teachers in the rural areas. There remains a pattern of relatively high turnover in the remote areas (recall, however, that openings due to turnover are not indicated in the accompanying tables).

^{3/} The skill level is identifiable from the code number preceding the occupational title. The third digit in a code beginning with 55 designates the skill level: 1 designates skilled, 2 designates semiskilled, 3 designates unskilled. For example, 55 1 A 47 indicates a skilled occupational level. The interposition of this third digit (1, 2, or 3) into the numbers beginning with 55 is a modification to OES codes for use in the I-O matrix.

TECHNICAL

The employment of technicians in Alaska is projected to increase about 400 per year through 1985. Engineering technicians will account for the majority of the increase as well as the majority of the job openings resulting from growth and separations. Medical and dental technicians (i.e., dental assistants, licensed practical nurses, and physician's assistants) will have a significant number of openings. Airplane pilots will have relatively high job opportunities resulting largely from industry growth.

SERVICE

Service worker occupations are projected to increase more than 32 percent by 1985, only sales jobs show a higher projected growth rate. About 2,350 service job openings are projected annually, 1,550 or almost two-thirds of these are from industry growth. The most opportunities will be for food service workers with the 4 foremost occupations being waiters and waitresses, cooks, kitchen helpers, and bartenders. Cleaning service jobs are projected to offer 615 average annual job openings with janitor jobs accounting for almost 75 percent of them.

CRAFTWORKERS, OPERATORS, LABORERS

This major category comprises the largest number of Alaska's wage and salary employees, more than 32 percent (see Chart 1). Employment for these workers is expected to increase by about 3,550 per year through 1985. The outlook for the greatest numbers of job openings is for truck drivers, carpenters, maintenance repairers, and heavy equipment operators. Also, unskilled workers or laborers are projected to have substantial (500) job openings per year.

CLERICAL

Clerical workers account for about 22 percent of Alaska's wage and salary employment ranking this major category second in number of employees. The average annual increase of clerical jobs is projected to rise by more than 2,100 annually for the next five years. The greatest number of job openings for a single clerical occupation is for secretaries (accounting for 1 out of every 7 clerical jobs), followed by general office clerks, typists, hand bookkeepers, and cashiers.

SALES

Sales employment from 1980 to 1985 shows the greatest percent of projected increase of the 7 major occupational categories, 36.5 percent. The approximately 9,000 sales jobs are slightly more than 5 percent of the nonagricultural wage and salary work force. There are about 960 average annual sales job openings projected for the next five years, 63 percent of them are for sales clerks.

SUMMARY

This occupational employment forecast lists nonagricultural wage and salary employment for over 500 occupational titles. The sum of these occupational employment estimates for 1980 is 172,201; a number which is projected to increase more than 30 percent by 1985. Over the 5 year period total average annual job openings due to *industry growth* plus *death and retirement separations* are projected to be about 15,000; eighty percent of these openings come from the top 100 occupations ranked by their number of job openings as listed in Table 2.

Evident from Table 2 is that the majority of the job openings are in entry level, basic occupations. Not only do these basic occupations have high levels of employment, but they are also the ones that tend to have high turnover. In addition, since numerous *skilled* jobs involve on-the-job training many of them are filled through promotions thus leaving the entry level positions open. Although industrial and technological growth bring about emergence of new and specialized occupations it remains the traditional occupations that offer by far the greatest number of employment opportunities.

These five-year projections indicate that job openings will be greatest for positions in the crafts, operators, and laborers category, which comprise 31.1 percent of the total average annual job openings. This is followed by clerical jobs with 22.3 percent of the total, service workers with 15.7 percent, professional job openings accounting for 11.4 percent, officers and managers for 9.6 percent, sales job openings for 6.4 percent, and technical jobs accounting for 3.5 percent.

These projections will be updated as soon as occupational estimates are determined for the current surveys of government, wholesale and retail trade, and regulated industries. These new estimates will be incorporated into the I-O matrix and the projections resulting from their addition will be available in the publication "Occupational Employment Forecast 1980", the release of which is anticipated in March 1980.

ALASKA STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
1979



ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND
GROWTH AND REPLACEMENT NEEDS
STATEWIDE ALASKA

TABLE V

AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1980-1985

CODE	OCCUPATION TITLE	1980	1981	1985	TOTAL	DUE TO	
		EMPLOYMENT	EMPLOYMENT	EMPLOYMENT		GROWTH	SEPARATIONS
100013	INSPECTORS, EX CONST, PUB ADM	354	361	390	13	7	6
100093	CONSTRUCTION INSPECTORS, PUB A	113	115	129	5	3	2
100113	DIRECTOR-FOOD AND BEVERAGE	28	30	39	3	2	1
100323	SALES MANAGERS, RETAIL TRADE	488	505	656	49	34	15
100353	MANAGERS, STORE	1,546	1,657	2,129	163	117	46
100463	MANAGERS-AUTO SERVICE DEPT	90	97	124	10	7	3
100473	MANAGERS-AUTO PARTS DEPT	59	63	81	6	4	2
100483	WHOLESALE	316	321	422	30	21	9
100493	MANAGERS-RESTAURANT OR BAR	427	457	587	45	32	13
100503	POSTMASTERS & MAIL SUPERINTS	228	229	234	10	1	9
19000	MANAGERS & OFFICERS	12,055	12,673	15,846	1,105	758	347
	OFFICERS AND MANAGERS SUB-TOTAL	15,704	16,508	20,637	1,439	986	453
210033	CHEMICAL ENGINEERS	34	37	45	2	2	0
210043	CIVIL ENGINEERS	1,004	1,038	1,205	57	40	17
210053	ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS	298	308	368	17	14	3
210063	INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS	213	219	289	24	15	9
210083	MECHANICAL ENGINEERS	154	161	200	12	9	3
210103	MINING ENGINEERS	22	23	25	1	1	0
210113	PETROLEUM ENGINEERS	358	401	549	41	38	3
210123	SAFETY ENGINEERS	36	41	55	5	3	2
21900	ALL OTHER ENGINEERS	345	357	420	23	15	8
221023	FINANCIAL ANALYSTS	13	13	17	4	1	3
221043	STATISTICIANS	62	63	75	5	3	2
22199	ALL OTHER MATH SCIENTISTS	10	10	12	0	0	0
222013	CHEMISTS	81	85	97	5	3	2
222023	GEOLOGISTS	389	413	528	31	28	3
222033	ATMOSPHERIC SCIENTISTS	59	59	60	1	0	1
22299	ALL OTHER PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS	30	31	34	1	1	0
223013	AGRICULTURAL SCIENTISTS	37	37	40	3	1	2
223023	BIOLOGICAL SCIENTISTS	404	413	447	15	9	6
223083	FORESTERS	176	177	184	4	2	2
22399	ALL OTHER LIFE SCIENTISTS	32	33	40	2	2	0
230023	ECONOMISTS	21	21	23	0	0	0
230033	MARKET-RESEARCH ANALYSTS	13	13	18	4	1	3
230043	PSYCHOLOGISTS	119	123	156	9	7	2
230063	URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNERS	62	64	79	6	3	3
23900	OTHER SOCIAL SCIENTISTS	75	77	96	18	4	14
240003	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS	145	150	178	8	7	1
240013	SYSTEMS ANALYSTS--BUSINESS	36	37	49	3	3	0
251013	PRESCHOOL, KINDERGRTN TEACHERS	423	438	544	35	24	11
251023	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS	2,994	3,117	3,657	219	133	86
251033	SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS	2,504	2,606	3,059	168	111	57
251043	TEACHERS: COLLEGE	1,550	1,613	1,893	115	69	46
251053	TEACHERS-VOCATIONAL	91	94	117	9	5	4
251063	TEACHERS-NONVOCATIONAL	767	781	860	35	19	16
251073	VOCATIONAL, EDUC COUNSELORS	419	434	520	33	20	13
251083	GRADUATE ASSISTANTS	17	17	20	2	1	1
25199	ALL OTHER TEACHERS	79	81	108	10	6	4
25299	ALL OTHER PHOTOGRAPHERS	67	69	88	7	4	3
253003	PURCHASING AGENTS &/OR BUYE	359	378	456	28	19	9

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND
GROWTH AND REPLACEMENT NEEDS
STATEWIDE ALASKA

TABLE V (con't)

AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1980-1985

CODE	OCCUPATION TITLE	1980 EMPLOYMENT	1981 EMPLOYMENT	1985 EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
253013	BUYERS, RETAIL &/OR WHOLESALE	294	310	399	39	21	18
254013	ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS	1,505	1,578	2,013	155	102	53
254023	ACTORS	22	22	30	2	2	0
254033	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS	20	21	24	1	1	0
254053	ARCHITECTS (EXCL. LANDSCAPE)	114	117	147	8	7	1
254133	BUDGET ANALYSTS	28	29	37	2	2	0
254183	CASEWORKERS	428	440	534	31	21	10
254193	CHIROPRACTORS	22	22	30	5	2	3
254203	CHOIRMASTERS	12	12	16	1	1	0
254233	CLERGY	66	68	87	6	4	2
254263	COMMERCIAL ARTISTS	43	44	55	3	2	1
254273	COST ESTIMATORS	187	210	278	25	18	7
254293	CREDIT ANALYSTS	39	42	56	4	3	1
254313	DANCERS	28	30	39	1	2	1
254333	DENTISTS	90	92	121	7	6	1
254343	DIETITIANS	47	48	62	5	3	2
254363	WRITERS &/OR EDITORS	138	142	168	9	6	3
254373	EMBALMERS	12	12	16	1	1	0
254423	INVESTIGATORS, INSURANCE	20	22	29	3	2	1
254433	EMPLOYMENT INTERVIEWERS	141	145	167	8	5	3
254453	LAW CLERKS	142	146	181	11	8	3
254463	LAWYERS	614	631	787	46	35	11
254473	LEASE BUYERS	19	22	30	3	2	1
254483	LIBRARIANS	219	227	266	18	9	9
254543	MUSEUM CURATORS	11	11	14	2	1	1
254563	MUSICIANS, INSTRUMENTAL	140	149	192	11	10	1
254573	NURSES, PROFESSIONAL	957	979	1,178	78	44	34
254583	OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS	11	11	15	1	1	0
254593	OPTOMETRISTS	16	17	22	2	1	1
254623	PARALEGAL PERSONNEL	88	90	118	8	6	2
254653	PERSONNEL, LABOR REL. SPECIAL	386	399	473	24	17	7
254663	PHARMACISTS	151	161	204	24	11	13
254683	PHYSICAL THERAPISTS	32	33	43	3	2	1
254693	PHYSICIANS, MED. & OSTEOPATH	304	311	394	19	18	1
254723	PUBLIC RELATIONS SPECIALISTS	94	97	119	10	5	5
254753	DIRECTORS, REL. ACT. &/OR REL. ED.	14	14	19	1	1	0
254763	REPORTERS & CORRESPONDENTS	54	56	69	4	3	1
254853	TITLE EXAMINERS &/OR ABSTRA	45	48	63	6	4	2
254893	DESIGNERS	95	99	126	8	6	2
255013	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION WORK	159	163	216	15	11	4
255033	WELFARE INVESTIGATORS	73	76	85	4	2	2
255043	JUDGES	44	45	50	2	1	1
255053	MAGISTRATES	66	69	78	4	2	2
255073	TAX EXAMINERS, COLLECTRS, REV	137	140	150	7	3	4
255173	ASSESSORS	92	95	114	9	4	5
255223	ALL OTHER THERAPISTS	10	10	11	0	0	0
255273	APPRAISERS, REAL ESTATE	91	98	126	9	7	2
255333	CLAIM EXAMINERS, PRPTY/CSLT	15	16	21	1	1	0
255343	TAX PREPARERS	28	29	39	3	2	1
255353	RECREATION WORKERS	180	185	229	14	10	4
255383	SPEECH & HEARING CLINICIANS	100	103	124	8	5	3
255413	CORRECTIVE THERAPISTS	28	29	39	3	2	1

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND
GROWTH AND REPLACEMENT NEEDS
STATEWIDE ALASKA

TABLE V (con't)

AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1980-1985

CODE	OCCUPATION TITLE	1980 EMPLOYMENT	1981 EMPLOYMENT	1985 EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
255433	CLAIMS TAKERS, UNEMP BENEFIT	58	60	68	4	2	2
255443	AUDIO VISUAL SPECIALISTS	56	58	69	5	3	2
255483	UNDERWRITER (EX. LIFE SALES AGENT)	116	125	164	12	10	2
29000	ALL OTHER PROFESSIONALS	937	980	1,168	58	46	12
	PROFESSIONALS SUB-TOTAL	22,338	23,220	27,983	1,717	1,129	588
310003	COMPUTER PROGRAMERS	146	153	187	9	8	1
310013	COMPUTER PROGRAMMER: BUSINESS	53	54	70	3	3	0
310023	COMPUTR PROGRAMR: SCIENTFC & TECH	33	34	42	2	2	0
320033	DRAFTERS	475	493	626	38	30	8
320043	ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC TEC	1,444	1,478	1,737	73	59	14
320053	OBSERVERS, ELEC PROSP/GRV P	26	30	41	3	3	0
320083	SURVEYORS	377	390	478	22	20	2
320093	RADIOGRAPHERS	26	26	34	2	2	0
320103	MECHANICAL ENGINEERING TECHNS	96	109	150	11	11	0
320203	CIVIL ENGINEERING TECHNICIAN	138	151	207	16	14	2
32900	ALL OTHER ENG TECH	1,029	1,096	1,336	76	61	15
330013	PHYSICAL SCIENCE TECHNICIANS	174	175	182	4	2	2
330023	BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE TECHNICIANS	202	204	212	5	2	3
33900	ALL OTHER SCIENCE TECHNICIA	279	290	338	16	12	4
340023	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS	650	653	666	14	3	11
340033	DENTAL ASSISTANTS	295	302	385	27	18	9
340103	FLIGHT ENGINEERS	77	79	104	13	5	8
340133	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES	162	167	207	15	9	6
340163	PHYSICIANS ASSISTANTS	96	100	125	10	6	4
340193	MUSEUM TECHNICIANS, RESTORER	12	12	16	1	1	0
340233	AIRPLANE PILOTS	1,113	1,150	1,499	87	77	10
340273	RADIO OPERATORS	42	45	54	4	2	2
340293	TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS-LIBRARY	47	47	51	1	1	0
340353	TAXIDERMISTS	14	14	19	1	1	0
340363	X-RAY TECHNICIANS	38	39	52	4	3	1
340483	HEALTH RECORD TECHNOLS, TECHNS	17	17	17	1	0	1
350003	MEDICAL AND DENTAL TECHNICIANS	10	10	12	0	0	0
350013	DENTAL HYGIENISTS	102	105	140	14	8	6
350023	MEDICAL LAB TECHNOLOGISTS	71	73	86	5	3	2
350083	RADIATION THERAPY TECHNOLOG	15	15	15	0	0	0
350103	MEDICAL LAB ASSISTANTS	37	38	50	4	3	1
350153	BLOOD BANK TECH SPECIALISTS	24	24	33	2	2	0
350163	PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANTS	12	12	16	1	1	0
35900	ALL OTHER MED & DENT TECH	47	48	60	3	3	0
39000	ALL OTHER TECHNICIANS	803	831	938	38	27	11
	TECHNICIANS SUB-TOTAL	8,182	8,462	10,185	525	402	123
410013	CLEANER--HEAVY	176	181	242	21	13	8
410023	CLEANER--LIGHT	75	77	103	10	6	4
410033	MAIDS	878	908	1,208	108	66	42
410043	WINDOW WASHERS	23	23	31	3	2	1
410053	HOUSE CLEANERS	113	117	156	15	9	6
41900	ALL OTHER JANITRS/PORTRS/CLEANRS	4,332	4,523	5,611	458	256	202
420003	GUARDS & DOORKEEPERS	839	866	1,103	101	53	48

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND
GROWTH AND REPLACEMENT NEEDS
STATEWIDE ALASKA

TABLE V (con't)

AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1980-1985

CODE	OCCUPATION TITLE	1980 EMPLOYMENT	1981 EMPLOYMENT	1985 EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
430013	BAKERS, BREAD &/OR PASTRY	55	58	72	5	3	2
430023	BARTENDERS	1,351	1,435	1,857	138	101	37
430033	WAITERS ASSISTANTS	409	429	563	34	31	3
430043	BUTCHERS &/OR MEAT CUTTERS	317	334	414	27	19	8
430063	HOSTS/HOSTESSES, REST, LNGE, C	144	153	198	16	11	5
430073	KITCHEN HELPERS	1,790	1,881	2,429	176	128	48
430093	WAITERS OR WAITRESSES	3,017	3,201	4,145	322	226	96
430103	COUNTER ATTENDANTS	455	483	609	43	31	12
430113	COOKS, SHORT ORDER/SPEC FAST	461	492	634	52	35	17
430133	COOKS, RESTAURANT	869	920	1,194	98	65	33
430143	FOOD PREP & SERV WKRS, FAST FO	1,071	1,148	1,474	110	81	29
430153	PANTRY, SANDWICH, &/OR COFF M	219	234	301	22	16	6
430163	COOKS, INSTITUTIONAL	813	840	1,011	69	40	29
43900	ALL OTHER FOOD SERVICE WKRS	1,174	1,220	1,427	81	51	30
440013	CHILD CARE ATTENDANTS	31	32	43	3	2	1
440023	BARBERS	41	42	56	5	3	2
440033	BELLHOPS, BAG PORTERS, DRKPRS	71	73	98	5	5	0
440063	COSMETOLOGISTS/WOMEN'S HAIRSTY	303	313	416	34	23	11
440103	DETECTIVES	15	16	21	1	1	0
440123	FLIGHT ATTENDANTS	117	121	160	18	9	9
440143	SUPERVISORS, NONWORKING, SERVIC	214	228	290	20	15	5
440193	HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTEL & MOTEL	61	63	84	7	5	2
440253	NURSES AIDE/ORDERLY	555	566	660	35	21	14
440273	PROTECTIVE SIGNAL OPERATORS	15	16	21	1	1	0
440293	RECREATION FACILITY ATTENDA	224	231	291	21	13	8
440313	GAME OPS, RIDE OPS, CONCESS W	22	22	30	3	2	1
440333	STEWARDS, SHIP	27	27	31	2	1	1
440343	USHERS, LOBBY ATTNs, TICKET TAK	179	184	246	19	13	6
440403	INSTRUCTORS, REDUCING	18	19	25	2	1	1
440593	FOREST CONSERVATION WORKERS	20	21	22	0	0	0
440603	FISH & GAME WARDENS	32	33	34	1	0	1
440623	SCHOOL CROSSING GUARDS	24	25	30	1	1	0
440733	STORE DETECTIVES	30	32	41	2	2	0
440753	GUIDES, SIGHTSEEING OR ESTAB	10	10	13	1	1	0
440773	CHILD CARE WORKERS	480	495	655	51	35	16
440803	WELFARE SERVICE AIDES	339	349	448	26	22	4
440813	MEDICAL ASSISTANT	224	231	308	17	17	0
440843	SECURITY CHECKERS	32	33	43	4	2	2
440853	SCHOOL MONITORS	229	238	280	12	10	2
445013	POLICE OFFICERS	183	190	221	10	8	2
445023	POLICE DETECTIVES	118	120	131	4	3	1
445033	POLICE PATROLMEN/WOMEN	656	679	799	37	29	8
445043	PARKING ENFORCEMENT OFFICER	12	12	15	1	1	0
445053	CORRECTION OFFICERS &/OR JA	257	265	300	23	9	14
445083	U.S. MARSHALLS	11	11	11	0	0	0
445113	FIRE INSPECTORS	21	22	26	1	1	0
445123	FIRE FIGHTERS	385	399	468	20	17	3
445133	FIRE OFFICERS	78	81	98	5	4	1
49000	ALL OTHER SERVICE WORKERS	502	521	658	53	31	22
SERVICE WORKERS SUB-TOTAL		24,117	25,243	31,855	2,354	1,551	803

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND
GROWTH AND REPLACEMENT NEEDS
STATEWIDE ALASKA

TABLE V (con't)

AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1980-1985

CODE	OCCUPATION TITLE	1980 EMPLOYMENT	1981 EMPLOYMENT	1985 EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
510023	AIRCRAFT MECHANICS	974	1,004	1,275	79	60	19
510043	PROTECTIVE SIGNAL INST/REPA	21	21	28	1	1	0
510083	AUTOMOTIVE MECHANICS	1,721	1,809	2,279	131	112	19
510123	AUTO BODY REPAIRERS	121	126	161	12	8	4
510163	BICYCLE REPAIRERS	37	39	51	3	3	0
510173	CAMERA REPAIRERS	15	16	21	1	1	0
510193	DIESEL MECHANICS	630	672	877	66	49	17
510203	ELECTRIC MOTOR REPAIRERS	25	26	34	2	2	0
510213	ELECTRIC TOOL REPAIRERS	25	25	29	1	1	0
510313	GASOLINE ENGINE, MOWER REPAI	11	11	13	0	0	0
510343	ENGINEERING EQUIPMT MECHAN	756	796	961	61	41	20
510363	HYDROELECTRIC MACHINE MECHS	80	81	87	3	1	2
510393	LAUNDRY MACHINE MECHANICS	16	16	20	1	1	0
510403	LOCKSMITHS	20	21	27	1	1	0
510413	MINE MACHINERY MECHANICS	33	37	52	5	4	1
510423	MARINE MECHANICS/REPAIRERS	43	45	58	4	3	1
510433	MAINTENANCE MECHANICS	942	989	1,168	69	45	24
510463	OFF MACH SERVICERS/CASH REG S	186	189	248	13	12	1
510513	RADIO MECHANICS	111	113	136	6	5	1
510523	REFRIG MECHANICS, A/C MECHAN	64	66	74	5	2	3
510553	TV SERVICERS & REPAIRERS, ET	17	18	23	1	1	0
510563	COIN MACHINE SERVICERS, REPA	21	23	29	2	2	0
510573	MOTORBOAT MECHANICS	19	20	26	1	1	0
510583	TREATMENT-PLANT MECHANICS	39	40	47	2	2	0
510663	CAR REPAIRERS	107	108	110	3	1	2
510773	ELECTRONIC MECHANICS	188	190	216	7	6	1
510783	WATER METER INSTALLERS	11	11	13	0	0	0
510803	GAS & ELECT APPLIANCE REPAIRERS	56	58	76	4	4	0
51900	ALL OTHER MECHANICS & REPAI	616	640	773	35	31	4
520023	DEVELOPERS, PROJECTION PRINT	45	46	60	4	3	1
520053	MULTIPLE PHOTO PRINTER OPER	11	11	15	1	1	0
52900	ALL OTHER DARKROOM WORKERS	4	5	7	1	1	0
530013	MARKERS, CLASSIFIERS, ASSEMBL	61	62	71	4	2	2
530043	WASHERS, MACH &/OR STARCHERS	64	65	80	5	3	2
530063	DRYCLEANING MACHINE OPERATO	100	102	135	11	7	4
530113	LAUNDRY OPERATORS, SM ESTABL	93	96	128	10	7	3
530143	PRESSERS, HAND	16	17	22	1	1	0
530153	PRESSERS, MACHINE	70	72	96	7	5	2
530163	PRESSERS, MACHINE, LAUNDRY	107	110	140	10	7	3
53900	ALL OTHR FABRIC/GARMENT CLEAN/REP	13	13	18	1	1	0
540003	TRUCK DRIVERS	4,170	4,406	5,675	347	301	46
551A21	BLASTERS, MINING & QUARRYING	11	12	14	1	1	0
551A24	BOILERMAKERS	41	44	53	6	2	4
551A26	BRAKERS, TRAIN	17	17	17	0	0	0
551A31	BRICKLAYERS	54	61	80	7	5	2
551A36	BUS DRIVERS	339	352	433	28	19	9
551A38	CABINETMAKERS	34	35	43	3	2	1
551A39	CABLE DRILLERS	14	16	21	1	1	0
551A43	CABLE SPLICER	56	56	59	3	1	2
551A47	CARPENTERS	1,907	2,086	2,658	215	150	65
551A49	CEMENT MASONS	174	196	259	19	17	2
551A54	CEMENTERS, OIL WELL	56	63	87	7	6	1

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND
GROWTH AND REPLACEMENT NEEDS
STATEWIDE ALASKA

TABLE V (con't)

AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1980-1985

CODE	OCCUPATION TITLE	1980 EMPLOYMENT	1981 EMPLOYMENT	1985 EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
551A55	CENTRAL OFFICE REPAIRERS	41	42	50	2	2	0
551A71	RAILROAD CONDUCTORS	49	49	50	1	0	1
551A88	DERRICK OPERATORS, PETROL &	85	97	134	11	10	1
551A93	MERCHAN DISPLAYERS & WIND TRM	29	30	39	3	2	1
551A98	DREDGE OPERATORS	13	15	20	1	1	0
551B12	ELECTRICIANS	1,268	1,386	1,749	145	96	49
551B24	FIRER: LOCOMOTIVE	35	35	56	1	0	1
551B29	SUPERVISORS, NONWORKING	1,790	1,892	2,363	157	115	42
551B48	GLAZIERS	127	138	178	11	10	1
551B54	RIGGERS	47	52	66	5	4	1
551B59	INSTALLERS, REPAIRERS, SEC MA	64	65	77	4	3	1
551B60	INSTALLERS, REPAIRERS, TELEPH	44	44	45	0	0	0
551B62	INSTRUMENT REPAIRERS	46	49	59	3	3	0
551B66	JEWELERS &/OR SILVERSMITHS	23	24	31	3	2	1
551B69	LATHERS	11	13	17	2	1	1
551B73	LINE INSTALLERS, REPAIRERS	434	471	595	38	32	6
551B79	LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS	35	35	36	1	0	1
551B84	MACHINISTS	302	317	385	35	17	18
551B86	MAINTENANCE REPAIRERS, GEN U	2,229	2,338	2,897	216	134	82
551B95	MILLWRIGHTS	172	180	211	14	8	6
551C04	OIL BURNER INSTALLERS, SERVI	18	20	26	3	2	1
551C11	PAINTERS, AUTOMOTIVE	30	31	41	4	2	2
551C14	PAINTERS--STRUCTURAL STEEL	17	19	25	5	2	1
551C16	PAPERHANGERS	14	16	21	1	1	0
551C28	PLASTERERS	44	49	65	4	4	0
551C30	PLUMBERS &/OR PIPEFITTERS	988	1,073	1,330	100	68	32
551C36	PRESS OPERATORS, PLATE PRINT	10	10	13	1	1	0
551C40	MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS	33	34	46	3	3	0
551C43	PUMPERS, HEAD	47	53	73	6	5	1
551C53	RIG BUILDERS	11	13	18	1	1	0
551C59	ROTARY DRILL OPERATORS	224	252	341	27	23	4
551C62	DENTAL LAB TECHNICIANS	37	38	50	4	3	1
551C65	DRESSMAKERS, EX FACTORY	23	24	29	2	1	1
551C69	SERVICE UNIT OPERATORS, OIL	186	211	291	24	21	3
551C71	SEWAGE PLANT OPERATOR	135	141	170	12	7	5
551C81	SHEET METAL WORKERS, TINSMITHS	160	175	219	18	12	6
551C82	SHOOTERS OR SHOOTERS, SEISMO	26	30	41	3	3	0
551C91	STATIONARY ENGINEERS	283	293	330	14	9	5
551C92	STONE MASONS	13	13	15	0	0	0
551C96	STRUCTURAL STEEL WORKERS	133	150	198	17	13	4
551D01	SUBSTATION OPERATOR	47	48	58	4	2	2
551D05	ALTERATION TAILORS	63	66	86	6	5	1
551D11	TELEGRAPH EQUIPMT MAINTAIN	33	34	40	1	1	0
551D14	ANIMAL CARETAKERS	58	60	76	7	4	3
551D18	TROUBLE LOCATORS, TEST DESK	123	125	149	6	5	1
551D19	TILE SETTERS	13	15	19	1	1	0
551D47	WELL PULLERS	44	50	70	6	5	1
551D56	OFFSET LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS O	97	99	117	5	4	1
551D59	CAMERA OPERATORS, PRINTING	18	18	22	1	1	0
551D69	OPTICIANS, DISP &/OR OPTIC M	91	96	125	8	7	1
551D73	HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE INSTALL	23	24	31	2	2	0
551D86	FURNITURE FINISHERS	16	16	18	0	0	0

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND
GROWTH AND REPLACEMENT NEEDS
STATEWIDE ALASKA

TABLE V (con't)

AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1980-1985

CODE	OCCUPATION TITLE	1980 EMPLOYMENT	1981 EMPLOYMENT	1985 EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
551D87	FURNITURE UPHOLSTERERS	24	25	33	3	2	1
551E36	BAKERS	169	181	232	20	13	7
551G14	CHEMICAL OPERATORS A	78	81	98	5	4	1
551H35	DAIRY PROCESSING EQMT OPERA	21	23	28	1	1	0
551H72	DIGESTER OPERATORS	13	14	15	0	0	0
551J83	HEAD SAWYERS	16	16	20	2	1	1
551K01	HOOK TENDERS	96	98	121	7	5	2
551K81	LOADER ENGINEERS	73	75	92	5	4	1
551K90	LUMBER GRADERS	20	20	25	1	1	0
551L34	WOOD MACHINISTS	16	16	20	1	1	0
551P17	SHIPWRIGHTS	31	33	40	3	2	1
551R51	YARDER ENGINEERS	77	79	97	5	4	1
551S06	CEILING TILE INSTALLRS,FLR	30	33	44	3	3	0
551S53	CHIEF OPERATORS	23	23	29	1	1	0
551T03	HAND COMPOSITORS	24	24	30	1	1	0
551T04	IMPOSERS & MAKEUP ARRANGERS	20	21	26	1	1	0
551T12	PHOTOTYPESETTING MACH KEYBD	32	32	40	3	2	1
551T14	PHOTOTYPESETTER OPERATORS	12	13	16	1	1	0
551T50	BOATSWAINS	15	15	17	0	0	0
551T51	ABLE SEAMEN	83	85	96	5	3	2
551T54	SHIP ENGINEERS	91	94	107	5	3	2
551T74	WELDERS & FLAMECUTTERS--A	20	21	25	2	1	1
551U11	MACHINE ASSEMBLER CLASS A	17	17	21	2	1	1
551V05	BUS DRIVER--SCHOOL	18	19	25	1	1	0
59001	ALL OTHER SKILLED CRAFTS WR	541	563	698	44	31	13
552A08	ASBESTOS & INSULATION WORKER	76	84	111	7	7	0
552A33	BUILDING MACHINE OPERATOR	22	23	30	2	2	0
552A44	CARPET CUTTERS,CARPET LAYERS	49	53	68	4	4	0
552A79	COOKS &/OR COOKERS	80	85	105	6	5	1
552A82	CRANE,DERRICK,& HOIST OPERA	176	191	242	15	13	2
552A83	CRATER	17	17	17	1	0	1
552A84	CRUDE OIL TREATERS	105	119	164	14	12	2
552B05	DRY WALL APPLICATORS	57	64	85	9	6	3
552B18	FENCE ERECTORS	70	79	104	9	7	2
552B26	FITTERS,PIPELAYING	13	13	18	1	1	0
552B45	NAT GAS TREATING UNIT OPERA	10	12	16	1	1	0
552B52	HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	2,582	2,826	3,608	265	205	60
552B57	INDUSTRIAL TRUCK OPERATORS	460	480	578	35	24	11
552B58	INSPECTORS	108	115	142	8	7	1
552B89	MARINE SERVICE STAT ATTENDA	11	11	14	1	1	0
552B93	MIXERS,FOOD & TOBACCO	26	28	34	2	2	0
552B96	MENDERS	13	13	18	2	1	1
552C02	MUD PLANT OPERATORS	21	23	32	2	2	0
552C05	OIL PUMPERS	41	47	64	6	5	1
552C52	REINFORCING-IRON WORKERS	52	59	78	6	5	1
552C58	ROOFERS	200	224	294	22	19	3
552C60	ROTARY DRILL OPER HELPERS	130	147	203	17	15	2
552C61	ROUSTABOUTS	683	769	1,059	84	75	9
552C76	SEWING MACH OPS,REG EQMT,GA	27	27	33	2	1	1
552C78	SEWING MACH OPS,REG EQMT,NO	18	19	24	2	1	1
552C79	SEWING MACH OPS,SPEC EQMT,N	16	16	20	2	1	1
552C90	STATIONARY BOILER FIRERS	247	253	275	16	6	10

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND
GROWTH AND REPLACEMENT NEEDS
STATEWIDE ALASKA

TABLE V (con't)

AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1980 1985

CODE	OCCUPATION TITLE	1980	1981	1985	TOTAL	DUE TO	
		EMPLOYMENT	EMPLOYMENT	EMPLOYMENT		GROWTH	SEPARATIONS
552D07	TAPERS	55	62	82	8	5	3
552D22	TIRE FABRICATORS, REPAIRERS	58	61	77	5	4	1
552D27	LOGGING TRACTOR OPERATORS	38	38	47	4	2	2
552D43	WATER TREATMENT PLANT OPERA	108	110	122	5	3	2
552D46	WELDERS & FLAME CUTTERS	470	516	669	49	40	9
552D54	FURNITURE ASSEMBLER & INSTALLER	11	11	15	1	1	0
552D68	TIRE CHANGERS	184	193	248	14	13	1
552D74	STOCK CLERKS, SALES FLOOR	1,081	1,149	1,442	85	72	13
552D75	HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE WORKERS	140	145	174	10	7	3
552D88	SURVEYORS HELPERS	219	228	303	18	17	1
552E38	POWER BARKER OPERATORS	19	20	23	1	1	0
552E80	BLEACHER OPERATORS, PULP	13	14	15	0	0	0
552F97	CHAIN OFFBEARERS, LUMBER	60	61	75	4	3	1
552G68	CONTROL PANEL OPERATORS, PET	18	19	23	1	1	0
552H39	DECKER OPERATORS	11	12	13	0	0	0
552H78	DIVIDING MACH OPERATORS, ETC	10	11	13	1	1	0
552I18	EDGERS, AUTOMATIC &/OR PONY	11	12	14	2	1	1
552I51	FALLERS &/OR BUCKERS	236	241	296	15	12	3
552K84	LOG HANDLING EQUIPMENT OPER	89	91	111	6	4	2
552K85	LOG INSPECTORS, GRADERS, SCAL	16	16	20	1	1	0
552M41	POND WORKERS, LUMBER	60	61	75	4	3	1
552N07	RESAWYERS	11	12	14	2	1	1
552N08	RETORT OPERATORS	30	32	39	2	2	0
552N13	RIGGING SLINGERS	95	97	119	6	5	1
552N63	SAW FILERS	20	20	25	1	1	0
552N89	SECOND LOADERS	13	13	16	1	1	0
552P14	SHELLFISH PROCESSING MACH T	60	64	79	5	4	1
552Q57	TESTERS	56	60	72	4	3	1
552Q88	TRIM SAW OPERATORS	16	16	20	2	1	1
552R43	WOODWORKING-MACHINE OPERATORS	18	18	23	1	1	0
552R67	ASPHALT RAKERS	47	53	69	5	4	1
552R90	CONVEYOR OPERATORS OR TENDE	11	12	15	1	1	0
552S22	CUTTING MACHINE OPERATORS, F	32	35	43	2	2	0
552S35	FISH CLEANERS, HAND/BUTCHERS	1,975	2,109	2,593	155	124	31
552S97	RENTAL CAR DELIVERY WORKERS	15	16	21	2	1	1
552T11	PASTEUP MEN/WOMEN	16	16	20	1	1	0
552T23	LETTER PRESS OPERATORS	16	16	20	1	1	0
552T31	MAILERS	17	17	21	2	1	1
552T32	TRUCK DRIVER HELPERS	267	276	364	24	19	5
552T33	LINE SERVICE ATTENDANTS	867	897	1,182	78	63	15
552T38	MOBILE HOME SET-UP OPERATOR	23	24	31	3	2	1
552T44	FOOD SHAPER-HAND	10	11	13	1	1	0
552T48	CHAUFFEURS	37	39	52	5	3	2
552T52	ORDINARY SEAMEN	74	76	85	3	2	1
552T57	DEPOSITER--FOOD	19	20	25	1	1	0
552T61	GRADER--FOOD AND/OR SKINS	42	45	56	4	3	1
552T75	WELDERS & FLAMECUTTERS--B	32	32	40	3	2	1
552T82	BINDERY WORKERS--ASSEMBLY	35	36	44	3	2	1
59002	ALL OTHER SEMISKILLED WORKERS	987	1,040	1,290	74	61	13
553A04	AIR HAMMER OPERATORS	22	25	33	3	2	1
553A16	BAGGAGE HANDLER	57	57	58	1	0	1
553A61	CLEANERS; VEHICLE	223	233	306	21	17	4

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND
GROWTH AND REPLACEMENT NEEDS
STATEWIDE ALASKA

TABLE V (con't)

AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1980 1985

CODE	OCCUPATION TITLE	1980 EMPLOYMENT	1981 EMPLOYMENT	1985 EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
553A87	DELIVERY & ROUTE WORKERS	1,007	1,051	1,334	78	65	13
553B87	HELPER, TRADES	574	613	777	52	41	11
553C06	OILERS	163	177	221	17	12	5
553C08	ORDER FILLERS	324	331	431	25	21	4
553C12	PAINTERS, CONSTRUCTION, MAINT	449	485	599	45	30	15
553C23	PIPELAYERS	67	76	99	7	6	1
553C39	PRODUCTION PACKAGERS	699	746	924	67	45	22
553C51	GARBAGE COLLECTORS	140	145	174	8	7	1
553D22	TIRE FABRICATORS, REPAIRERS	11	11	15	1	1	0
553D66	BAGGERS	379	405	521	40	28	12
553D67	FUEL PUMP ATTENDANTS, LUBRIC	1,040	1,076	1,327	64	57	7
553E37	BAKER HELPERS	21	23	28	1	1	0
553E86	BLOCKMAKING MACHINE OPERATO	10	10	13	1	1	0
553G04	CHASER--LOGGING	81	83	102	5	4	1
553G17	CHEMICAL OPERATOR HELPERS	12	13	16	1	1	0
553G20	CHIPPERS	36	37	43	2	1	1
553G22	CHOKER SETTERS, LUMBER	267	273	335	18	14	4
553H73	DIGESTER OPERATOR HELPERS	17	18	19	0	0	0
553L84	OFF-BEARERS	10	11	13	1	1	0
553M74	PULPERS	14	15	16	0	0	0
553S25	BAILING MACHINE OPERATORS	11	12	13	0	0	0
553S47	CANNERY WORKERS	1,450	1,548	1,903	116	91	25
553S98	MILL &/OR GRINDER OPS, MINER	20	21	27	1	1	0
553T35	MOBILE HOME REPAIRERS	25	27	34	3	2	1
553T47	GARDENRS, GROUNDSKEEPRS, EX FAR	247	259	320	19	15	4
553T60	WASHER AND/OR SEPARATOR	576	615	756	46	36	10
553U80	ASSEMBLER CLASS A	15	15	19	2	1	1
59003	ALL OTHER UNSKILLED WRKRS	8,103	8,487	9,960	502	371	131
560023	BRICKLAYER HELPERS	49	55	72	6	5	1
560033	CARPENTER HELPERS	295	331	437	34	28	6
560043	CEMENT MASON HELPERS	58	65	86	7	6	1
560053	ELECTRICIAN HELPERS	68	77	101	9	7	2
560063	PAINTER HELPERS	11	13	17	1	1	0
560093	PLASTERER HELPERS	11	13	17	1	1	0
560103	PLUMBER OR PIPEFITTER HELPERS	76	85	112	9	7	2
56900	ALL OTH HELPERS--SKILLED TRADES	62	65	83	5	4	1
570043	BATCH PLANT OPERATORS	23	23	29	1	1	0
57900	ALL OTHR MIXING/BATCHING/BLENDNG	1	1	1	0	0	0
580093	LAMINATORS, PREFORMS	18	19	23	1	1	0
	CRAFTS, OPERS., LABOR. SUB-TOTAL	55,624	58,957	73,367	4,668	3,553	1,115
611033	BOOKKEEPING/BILLING MACH OP	368	381	487	40	24	16
611053	COMPUTER OPERATORS	185	194	245	16	12	4
611073	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS	368	380	454	29	17	12
611123	PROOF MACHINE OPERATORS	105	113	148	14	9	5
611203	DUPLICATING MACHINE OPERATORS	22	23	27	2	1	1
611213	COIN MACHINE OPR/CURRENCY SORTER	15	16	21	1	1	0
611199	ALL OTHER OFFICE MACHINE OPS	62	64	80	5	4	1
612003	STENOGRAPHERS	437	450	518	31	16	15
613013	ACCOUNTING CLERKS	1,583	1,646	2,005	133	84	49
613053	RESERVATION AGENTS	259	268	353	27	19	8

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND
GROWTH AND REPLACEMENT NEEDS
STATEWIDE ALASKA

TABLE V (con't)

AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1980-1985

CODE	OCCUPATION TITLE	1980 EMPLOYMENT	1981 EMPLOYMENT	1985 EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
613073	BOOKKEEPERS, HAND	2,270	2,399	3,097	237	165	72
613093	CALL-OUT OPERATORS	22	22	30	3	2	1
613123	CAR RENTAL CLERKS	53	54	73	7	4	3
613133	ADJUSTMENT CLERKS	165	176	229	19	13	6
613143	CASHIERS	2,155	2,293	2,941	219	157	62
613153	CHECKING CLERKS	26	28	36	3	2	1
613163	CLAIM ADJUSTERS	109	117	149	11	8	3
613183	CLAIMS CLERKS	45	48	59	4	3	1
613193	COLLECTORS, BILL & ACCOUNT	202	213	280	25	16	9
613243	COUNTER CLERKS	188	194	259	19	14	5
613253	DESK CLERKS, BOWLING FLOOR	27	28	37	3	2	1
613273	CREDIT REPORTERS	17	18	24	2	1	1
613303	FILE CLERKS	389	409	537	43	30	13
613323	INSURANCE CLERKS	22	24	32	3	2	1
613333	GENERAL CLERKS, OFFICE	4,892	5,103	6,256	387	273	114
613353	DESK CLERKS	330	342	457	43	25	18
613373	INFORMATION CLERKS	18	18	18	0	0	0
613393	LIBRARY ASSISTANTS	335	349	410	33	15	18
613433	MAIL CLERKS	103	107	125	6	4	2
613443	CREDIT AUTHORIZERS	49	52	67	5	4	1
613473	MESSENGERS, BANK	14	15	20	1	1	0
613483	INSURANCE CLERKS, MEDICAL	58	60	80	5	4	1
613493	NEW ACCOUNTS TELLERS	142	153	200	18	12	6
613503	ORDER CLERKS	209	216	283	26	15	11
613513	PAYROLL, TIME KEEPING CLERKS	350	373	472	36	24	12
613523	PERSONNEL CLERKS	206	213	247	14	8	6
613533	POLICY CHANGE CLERKS	18	20	26	2	2	0
613553	PROCUREMENT CLERKS	57	58	64	2	1	1
613583	RATERS	63	68	89	7	5	2
613603	REAL ESTATE CLERKS	112	115	128	6	3	3
613613	RECEPTIONISTS	644	670	887	74	49	25
613653	SAFE DEPOSIT CLERKS	32	34	45	4	3	1
613683	SECRETARIES	4,673	4,880	6,098	479	285	194
613703	SERVICE OBSERVERS	11	11	12	0	0	0
613713	SERVICE REPRESENTATIVES	33	33	39	2	1	1
613723	STATEMENT CLERKS	61	65	86	7	5	2
613733	SERVICE CLERKS	35	38	48	4	3	1
613743	STATISTICAL CLERKS	53	55	64	3	2	1
613763	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS	472	489	599	41	25	16
613773	SWITCHBOARD OPS/RECEPTIONISTS	310	325	429	37	24	13
613803	MESSENGERS	136	143	187	11	10	1
613823	TELLERS	874	940	1,230	106	71	35
613833	TICKET AGENTS	410	424	559	40	30	10
613843	TITLE SEARCHERS	22	24	32	3	2	1
613893	TRANSIT CLERKS	11	11	15	1	1	0
613913	TRAVEL CLERKS	13	13	14	0	0	0
613923	TYPISTS	3,248	3,347	3,878	238	126	112
613963	CLERICAL SUPERVISORS	723	765	968	69	49	20
614103	TEACHER AIDS	1,335	1,388	1,657	95	64	31
614193	TELEPHONE AD TAKERS, NEWSPAP	39	41	50	4	2	2
614213	CREDIT CLERKS	135	146	191	14	11	3
614223	MORTGAGE CLOSING CLERKS	147	158	207	16	12	4

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND
GROWTH AND REPLACEMENT NEEDS
STATEWIDE ALASKA

TABLE V (con't)

AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1980-1985

CODE	OCCUPATION TITLE	1980 EMPLOYMENT	1981 EMPLOYMENT	1985 EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
614233	CLAIM EXAMINER--LIFE/ACCIDENT/HEALTH	91	98	128	9	7	2
614243	SORTING CLERKS, BANK	11	11	15	1	1	0
614253	COURT CLERKS	158	163	184	9	5	4
614263	TOWN CLERKS	98	102	122	8	5	3
614273	POSTAL CLERKS	344	346	353	13	2	11
614283	DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE OPERATOR	22	23	27	2	1	1
614293	TELEGRAPH OPERATORS	96	97	114	5	4	1
614303	CENTRAL OFFICE OPERATORS	633	639	752	45	24	21
614343	LOAN CLOSERS	83	90	117	9	7	2
61900	ALL OTHER OFFICE CLERICALS	1,149	1,203	1,445	84	59	25
620033	PRODUCTION CLERKS	111	117	144	9	7	2
620043	SHIPPING PACKERS	512	533	678	44	33	11
620053	SHIPPING & RECEIVING CLERKS	450	472	605	40	31	9
620073	WEIGHERS	59	63	77	5	4	1
620083	STOCK CLERKS, STOCKROOM, WAREHOUSE	1,760	1,847	2,359	166	120	46
620123	DISPATCHERS, AIRPLANE	137	142	187	16	10	6
620153	TRANSPORTATION AGENTS	288	298	393	30	21	9
620183	DISPATCHER--VEHICLE SERVICE OR WORK	184	193	247	18	13	5
620243	MARKING CLERKS	106	112	142	10	7	3
620253	DISPATCHERS, POLICE, FIRE, AMB	207	215	253	18	9	9
620323	MAIL CARRIERS, POSTAL SERVICE	764	768	783	40	4	36
620353	RATE CLERKS, FREIGHT	33	34	43	3	2	1
62900	ALL OTHER PLANT CLERICALS	461	471	526	23	13	10
	CLERICAL WORKERS SUB-TOTAL	37,224	38,857	48,052	3,342	2,166	1,176
710043	CRATING & MOVING ESTIMATORS	20	21	28	3	2	1
710063	SALES AGENTS, SALES REPS, REAL ESTATE	89	95	125	10	7	3
710093	SALES AGENTS, SALES REPS, SEC	32	34	45	3	3	0
710103	TRAFFIC AGENTS	23	23	31	3	2	1
710123	SALES AGENTS, SALES REPS, INS	265	285	373	29	22	7
710163	BROKER & MARKET OPERATORS, COMMODITIES	17	18	24	1	1	0
71900	ALL OTHER SALES AGENTS & REPS	2,908	3,049	3,950	303	208	95
720023	SALES CLERKS	5,630	5,996	7,686	602	411	191
79000	ALL OTHER SALES WORKERS	28	29	37	3	2	1
	SALES PEOPLE SUB-TOTAL	9,012	9,550	12,299	957	658	299
	GRAND TOTAL	172,201	180,797	224,378	15,002	10,445	4,557

TOTAL JOB OPENINGS
STATEWIDE AREA
ALASKA 1980 - 1985

TABLE VI

CODE	OCCUPATION TITLE	TOTAL NUMBER
19000	MANAGERS & OFFICERS	1,105
720023	SALES CLERKS	602
59003	ALL OTHER UNSKILLED WKRS	502
613683	SECRETARIES	479
41900	ALL OTHER JANITRS/PORTRS/CLEANRS	458
613333	GENERAL CLERKS, OFFICE	387
540003	TRUCK DRIVERS	347
430093	WAITERS OR WAITRESSES	322
71900	ALL OTHER SALES AGENTS & REPS	303
552B52	HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	265
613923	TYPISTS	238
613073	BOOKKEEPERS, HAND	237
251023	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS	219
613143	CASHIERS	219
551B86	MAINTENANCE REPAIRERS, GEN U	216
551A47	CARPENTERS	215
430073	KITCHEN HELPERS	176
251033	SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS	168
620083	STOCK CLERKS, STOCKRM, WAREHS	166
100353	MANAGERS, STORE	163
551B29	SUPERVISORS, NONWORKING	157
552S35	FISH CLEANERS, HAND/BUTCHERS	155
254013	ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS	155
551B12	ELECTRICIANS	145
430023	BARTENDERS	138
613013	ACCOUNTING CLERKS	133
510083	AUTOMOTIVE MECHANICS	131
553S47	CANNERY WORKERS	116
251043	TEACHERS: COLLEGE	115
430143	FD PREP & SERV WKRS, FAST FD	110
410033	MAIDS	108
613823	TELLERS	106
420003	GUARDS & DOORKEEPERS	101
551C30	PLUMBERS &/OR PIPEFITTERS	100
430133	COOKS, RESTAURANT	98
614103	TEACHER AIDS	95
340233	AIRPLANE PILOTS	87
552D74	STOCK CLERKS, SALES FLOOR	85
61900	ALL OTHER OFFICE CLERICALS	84
552C51	ROUSTABOUTS	84
43900	ALL OTHER FOOD SERVICE WKRS	81
510023	AIRCRAFT MECHANICS	79
553A87	DELIVERY & ROUTE WORKERS	78
254573	NURSES, PROFESSIONAL	78
552T33	LINE SERVICE ATTENDANTS	78
32900	ALL OTHER ENG TECH	76
59002	ALL OTHER SEMISKILLED WORKERS	74
613613	RECEPTIONISTS	74
320043	ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC TEC	73
510433	MAINTENANCE MECHANICS	69
430163	COOKS, INSTITUTIONAL	69
613963	CLERICAL SUPERVISORS	69
553C39	PRODUCTION PACKAGERS	67
510193	DIESEL MECHANICS	66
553D67	FUEL PUMP ATTENDANTS, LUBRIC	64

TOTAL JOB OPENINGS
STATEWIDE AREA
ALASKA 1980 - 1985

TABLE VI (con't)

CODE	OCCUPATION TITLE	TOTAL NUMBER
510343	ENGINEERING EQUIPMT MECHAN	61
29000	ALL OTHER PROFESSIONALS	58
210043	CIVIL ENGINEERS	57
49000	ALL OTHER SERVICE WORKERS	53
553887	HELPER, TRADES	52
430113	COOKS, SHORT ORDER/SPEC FAST	52
440773	CHILD CARE WORKERS	51
552046	WELDERS & FLAME CUTTERS	49
100323	SALES MANAGERS, RETAIL TRADE	49
254463	LAWYERS	46
553T60	WASHER AND/OR SEPARATOR	46
553C12	PAINTERS, CONSTRUCTION, MAINT	45
614303	CENTRAL OFFICE OPERATORS	45
100493	MANAGERS-RESTAURANT OR BAR	45
620043	SHIPPING PACKERS	44
59001	ALL OTHER SKILLED CRAFTS WR	44
430103	COUNTER ATTENDANTS	43
613353	DESK CLERKS	43
613303	FILE CLERKS	43
613763	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS	41
210113	PETROLEUM ENGINEERS	41
613833	TICKET AGENTS	40
553D66	BAGGERS	40
620323	MAIL CARRIERS, POSTAL SERVICE	40
620053	SHIPPING & RECEIVING CLERKS	40
611033	BOOKKEEPING/BILLING MACH OP	40
253013	BUYERS, RETAIL &/OR WHOLSL T	39
39000	ALL OTHER TECHNICIANS	38
551B73	LINE INSTALLERS, REPAIRERS	38
320033	DRAFTERS	38
613773	SWITCHBD OPS/RECEPTIONISTS	37
445033	POLICE PATROLMEN/WOMEN	37
613513	PAYROLL, TIME KEEPING CLERKS	36
251013	PRESCHOOL, KINDERGRTN TEACHERS	35
551B84	MACHINISTS	35
51900	ALL OTHER MECHANICS & REPAI	35
440253	NURSES AIDE/ORDERLY	35
251063	TEACHERS-NONVOCATIONAL	35
552B57	INDUSTRIAL TRUCK OPERATORS	35
430033	WAITERS ASSISTANTS	34
440063	COSMETOLOGISTS/WM'S HAIRSTY	34
560033	CARPENTER HELPERS	34
251073	VOCATIONAL, EDUC COUNSELORS	33
613393	LIBRARY ASSISTANTS	33
254183	CASEWORKERS	31
612003	STENOGRAPHERS	31
222023	GEOLOGISTS	31
100483	WHOLESALE	30
620153	TRANSPORTATION AGENTS	30
710123	SALES AGENTS, SALES REPS, INS	29
611073	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS	29
551A36	BUS DRIVERS	28
253003	PURCHASING AGENTS &/OR BUYE	28
430043	BUTCHERS &/OR MEAT CUTTERS	27
613053	RESERVATION AGENTS	27

TOTAL JOB OPENINGS
STATEWIDE AREA
ALASKA 1980 - 1985

TABLE VI (con't)

CODE	OCCUPATION TITLE	TOTAL NUMBER
551C59	ROTARY DRILL OPERATORS	27
340033	DENTAL ASSISTANTS	27
613503	ORDER CLERKS	26
440803	WELFARE SERVICE AIDES	26
553C08	ORDER FILLERS	25
25427.	COST ESTIMATORS	25
613193	COLLECTORS,BILL & ACCOUNT	25
210063	INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS	24
254653	PERSONNEL,LABOR REL SPECIAL	24
551C69	SERVICE UNIT OPERATORS,OIL	24
552T32	TRUCK DRIVER HELPERS	24
254663	PHARMACISTS	24
21900	ALL OTHER ENGINEERS	23
62900	ALL OTHER PLANT CLERICALS	23
445053	CORRECTION OFFICERS &/OR JA	23
320083	SURVEYORS	22
552C58	ROOFERS	22
430153	PANTRY,SANDWICH,&/OR COFF M	22
553A61	CLEANERS: VEHICLE	21
410013	CLEANER--HEAVY	21
440293	RECREATION FACILITY ATTENDA	21
551E36	BAKERS	20
440143	SUPERVISORS, NONWORKING, SERVIC	20
445523	FIRE FIGHTERS	20
551A51	CEMENT MASONS	19
613243	COUNTER CLERKS	19
553T47	GARDENRS, GROUNDSCKEEPRS, EX FAR	19
254693	PHYSICIANS, MED & OSTEOPATH	19
440343	USHERS, LOBBY ATTNs, TICKET TAK	19
613133	ADJUSTMENT CLERKS	19
620183		

SECTION V

TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

A new trend in unemployment emerged in 1979. Through most of the 1970's the total number of unemployed steadily increased, reaching a peak in 1978 with an average of over 22,200 unemployed in May of that year. This trend has now reversed. Unemployment declined steadily through much of 1979. The total number of unemployed in Alaska is now significantly below year ago levels.

This drop in unemployment, however, was not caused by an equivalent growth in employment. Though all the data is not in for 1979, it is expected that employment will have grown only about 1 to 3 percent during the year. Several indicators such as total population, school enrollment, UI claims data, vacancy rates, and moving company activity lead to the conclusion that the long term unemployed were leaving the state. This was the first time in the 70's decade that Alaska has experienced a significant out-migration of its population. This out-migration was caused by Alaska's lackluster economy and the attraction of jobs along the rest of the Pacific Coast, particularly Washington State.

At this point it is hard to predict how long this trend will last. It is quite likely that during the winter of 1978-79 most of the unemployed who were not permanent Alaska residents left the state. Out-migration of job seekers is not expected to continue into 1980. Furthermore, Alaska's economy is stabilizing and should be able to absorb a modest amount of in-migration. This outlook could change drastically if construction of the natural gas pipeline is drastically delayed or shelved completely.

SECTION VI

APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS

Job Service Centers provide an important service to applicants by referring them to jobs. This information covers active applicants and job openings at the end of September 1979 by CETA regions and Job Service office.

Union workers and job openings from union shops will normally not be listed by the Job Service office. Also some businesses do not place job openings with the Job Service because they are unaware of the service or prefer other recruitment procedures. Another limitation is that only people and employers in a town with a Job Service office have access to this service so rural information is missing.

Planners, vocational counselors, and school curriculum designers could note the relationships between available workers and jobs as well as area comparisons. This could be a guide to recruit trainees for a vocational school from areas which need certain occupations. The excess number of applicants to openings of all occupations is an indicator of unemployment in an area. We can expect Fairbanks with a high unemployment rate to have a large excess of applicants.

Normally, jobs can be unfilled for several reasons. There will be an excess of jobs when there is a larger number of openings than workers. An example would be a rapidly expanding government which needs many clerk typists. At times jobs will be left open which require special training and experience. Even openings which occur in other than the expected season could be difficult to fill in certain areas. When workers have a choice, better paying jobs are filled first, as well as those with better working conditions and more desirable locations. This is part of the reason for job turnover and openings in the low paying sales and service jobs.

A mismatch between the current labor demands of an area's employers, and the available labor supply can result in unemployment. Frequently jobs will be available, even in an area of relatively high unemployment, for which no applicant meets the exact qualifications necessary. Other times the available jobs are not attractive enough to encourage unemployed workers from seeking them.

Active Applicants by Occupational Category

Primary Occupation Category	Occupation	Total Active Applicants	Experienced Applicants	Entry Level Applicants	Openings Received	Openings Filled
STATE		66,846	57,414	9,432	38,480	30,909
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	9,802	9,119	683	3,115	2,018
2	Clerical & Sales	19,835	16,900	2,935	10,643	7,842
3	Services	12,261	10,106	2,155	9,593	7,411
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	2,194	1,526	668	3,032	2,997
5	Processing	1,432	1,100	332	2,247	2,011
6	Machine Trades	2,681	2,442	239	658	444
7	Bench Work	532	493	39	197	150
8	Structural Work	9,962	9,085	877	3,698	3,187
9	Miscellaneous	8,147	6,643	1,504	5,297	4,849
± REGION I		12,444	10,836	1,608	7,794	6,232
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	1,767	1,592	175	772	494
2	Clerical & Sales	3,310	2,758	552	2,371	1,841
3	Services	2,347	1,979	368	1,873	1,400
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	732	587	145	875	778
5	Processing	222	197	25	244	200
6	Machine Trades	380	353	27	122	56
7	Bench Work	41	40	1	39	40
8	Structural Work	1,533	1,387	146	610	504
9	Miscellaneous	2,122	1,943	169	1,017	919
JUNEAU		5,460	4,533	927	4,280	3,539
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	1,124	982	142	470	355
2	Clerical & Sales	1,986	1,604	382	1,739	1,435
3	Services	1,042	813	229	1,116	884
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	154	99	55	220	215
5	Processing	62	52	10	80	65

Active Applicants by Occupational Category
(Continued)

Primary Occupation Category	Occupation	Total Active Applicants	Experienced Applicants	Entry Level Applicants	Openings Received	Openings Filled
Juneau (cont'd.)						
6	Machine Trades	150	134	16	39	30
7	Bench Work	14	13	1	22	24
8	Structural Work	688	617	71	377	345
9	Miscellaneous	240	219	21	217	186
SITKA		1,999	1,522	477	1,125	892
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	211	190	21	75	37
2	Clerical & Sales	462	342	120	229	159
3	Services	427	329	98	221	169
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	175	95	80	184	177
5	Processing	44	32	12	65	44
6	Machine Trades	47	41	6	8	3
7	Bench Work	8	8	0	7	7
8	Structural Work	260	196	64	105	76
9	Miscellaneous	365	289	76	231	220
KETCHIKAN		4,553	4,371	182	2,056	1,633
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	387	377	10	190	88
2	Clerical & Sales	798	750	48	345	219
3	Services	815	777	38	475	321
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	333	327	6	294	319
5	Processing	95	94	1	77	70
6	Machine Trades	170	166	4	32	22
7	Bench Work	19	19	0	10	9
8	Structural Work	534	525	9	113	80
9	Miscellaneous	1,402	1,336	66	520	505

Active Applicants by Occupational Category
(Continued)

Primary Occupation Category	Occupation	Total Active Applicants	Experienced Applicants	Entry Level Applicants	Openings Received	Openings Filled
PETERSBURG		432	410	22	333	168
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	45	43	2	37	14
2	Clerical & Sales	64	62	2	58	28
3	Services	63	60	3	61	26
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	70	66	4	87	67
5	Processing	21	19	2	22	21
6	Machine Trades	13	12	1	4	1
7	Bench Work	0	0	0	0	0
8	Structural Work	51	49	2	15	3
9	Miscellaneous	105	99	6	49	8
REGION II		14,853	12,398	2,455	5,450	4,734
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	2,259	2,051	208	608	479
2	Clerical & Sales	4,874	3,922	952	1,827	1,529
3	Services	2,475	2,012	463	1,244	1,076
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	409	173	236	543	528
5	Processing	77	74	3	79	67
6	Machine Trades	724	611	113	112	69
7	Bench Work	145	134	11	27	21
8	Structural Work	2,364	2,113	251	593	560
9	Miscellaneous	1,526	1,308	218	417	405
FAIRBANKS		14,372	11,950	2,422	5,080	4,543
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	2,219	2,014	205	578	461
2	Clerical & Sales	4,760	3,815	945	1,690	1,459
3	Services	2,396	1,940	456	1,163	1,035
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	402	168	234	531	524
5	Processing	67	64	3	74	66

Active Applicants by Occupational Category
(Continued)

Primary Occupation Category	Occupation	Total Active Applicants	Experienced Applicants	Entry Level Applicants	Openings Received	Openings Filled
Fairbanks (cont'd.)						
6	Machine Trades	707	596	111	96	63
7	Bench Work	139	128	11	25	19
8	Structural Work	2,192	1,948	244	538	527
9	Miscellaneous	1,490	1,277	213	385	389
BARROW		481	448	33	370	191
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	40	37	3	30	18
2	Clerical & Sales	114	107	7	137	70
3	Services	79	72	7	81	41
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	7	5	2	12	4
5	Processing	10	10	0	5	1
6	Machine Trades	17	15	2	16	6
7	Bench Work	6	6	0	2	2
8	Structural Work	172	165	7	55	33
9	Miscellaneous	36	31	5	32	16
REGION III		1,569	1,434	135	773	688
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	191	186	5	81	55
2	Clerical & Sales	249	231	18	242	218
3	Services	423	351	72	198	173
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	45	42	3	26	30
5	Processing	38	37	1	23	22
6	Machine Trades	48	45	3	11	10
7	Bench Work	11	9	2	1	1
8	Structural Work	393	374	19	99	89
9	Miscellaneous	171	159	12	92	90

Active Applicants by Occupational Category
(Continued)

Primary Occupation Category	Occupation	Total Active Applicants	Experienced Applicants	Entry Level Applicants	Openings Received	Openings Filled
	NOME	1,156	1,044	112	514	499
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	131	127	4	48	44
2	Clerical & Sales	233	221	12	177	171
3	Services	320	250	70	128	123
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	30	28	2	26	30
5	Processing	21	20	1	17	18
6	Machine Trades	36	33	3	10	9
7	Bench Work	10	8	2	0	0
8	Structural Work	274	259	15	48	45
9	Miscellaneous	101	98	3	60	59
	KOTZEBUE	413	390	23	259	189
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	60	59	1	33	11
2	Clerical & Sales	16	10	6	65	47
3	Services	103	101	2	70	50
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	15	14	1	0	0
5	Processing	17	17	0	6	4
6	Machine Trades	12	12	0	1	1
7	Bench Work	1	1	0	1	1
8	Structural Work	119	115	4	51	44
9	Miscellaneous	70	61	9	32	31
	MISSION IV	5,082	5,335	789	5,164	4,963
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	472	457	15	299	281
2	Clerical & Sales	1,318	1,206	151	925	871
3	Services	1,239	1,086	145	1,278	1,232
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	354	320	34	305	299
5	Processing	807	549	258	951	908

Active Applicants by Occupational Category
(Continued)

Primary Occupation Category	Occupation	Total Active Applicants	Experienced Applicants	Entry Level Applicants	Openings Received	Openings Filled
Region IV (cont'd.)						
6	Machine Trades	213	198	15	74	66
7	Bench Work	34	34	11	12	11
8	Structural Work	1,032	942	90	585	569
9	Miscellaneous	613	543	70	733	724
BETHEL		1,141	1,023	118	1,505	1,446
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	103	96	7	152	150
2	Clerical & Sales	188	164	24	255	251
3	Services	154	128	26	222	219
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	114	110	4	27	27
5	Processing	126	118	8	104	70
6	Machine Trades	23	21	2	20	19
7	Bench Work	2	2	0	1	1
8	Structural Work	199	176	23	273	260
9	Miscellaneous	232	208	24	451	449
DILLINGHAM		321	298	23	335	327
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	44	43	1	34	34
2	Clerical & Sales	49	44	5	61	60
3	Services	68	62	6	95	90
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	43	43	2	11	11
5	Processing	20	18	2	43	45
6	Machine Trades	13	12	1	6	4
7	Bench Work	1	1	0	0	0
8	Structural Work	50	56	0	20	20
9	Miscellaneous	25	19	6	63	63

Active Applicants by Occupational Category
(Continued)

Primary Occupation Category	Occupation	Total Active Applicants	Experienced Applicants	Entry Level Applicants	Openings Received	Openings Filled
REGION V		3,026	4,416	610	2,073	1,715
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	691	645	46	252	178
2	Clerical & Sales	1,118	983	135	326	242
3	Services	853	701	152	441	368
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	221	144	77	421	417
5	Processing	58	49	9	164	118
6	Machine Trades	270	248	22	32	23
7	Bench Work	45	41	4	2	0
8	Structural Work	1,303	1,190	113	146	297
9	Miscellaneous	467	415	52	89	72
MAT-SU		4,499	3,960	539	1,747	1,390
0-1	Professional, Technical	617	579	38	225	151
2	Clerical & Sales	997	877	120	275	191
3	Services	745	609	136	354	283
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	199	129	70	322	318
5	Processing	51	44	7	159	113
6	Machine Trades	250	232	18	28	19
7	Bench Work	40	38	2	2	0
8	Structural Work	1,208	1,106	102	322	273
9	Miscellaneous	392	346	46	60	42
GLENNALLEN		527	456	71	126	325
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	74	66	8	27	27
2	Clerical & Sales	121	106	15	51	51
3	Services	108	92	16	87	85
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	22	15	7	99	99
5	Processing	7	5	2	5	5

Active Applicants by Occupational Category
(Continued)

Primary Occupation Category	Occupation	Total Active Applicants	Experienced Applicants	Entry Level Applicants	Openings Received	Openings Filled
Glennallen (cont'd.)						
6	Machine Trades	20	16	4	4	4
7	Bench Work	5	3	2	0	0
8	Structural Work	95	84	11	24	24
9	Miscellaneous	75	69	6	29	30
	SEWARD	280	263	17	528	527
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	7	6	1	1	1
2	Clerical & Sales	26	25	1	9	9
3	Services	133	129	4	304	303
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	62	59	3	64	64
5	Processing	7	7	0	112	112
6	Machine Trades	7	5	2	1	1
7	Bench Work	2	2	0	0	0
8	Structural Work	21	19	2	28	28
9	Miscellaneous	15	11	4	9	9
	KENAI	2,896	2,447	539	1,768	1,643
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	231	225	6	66	56
2	Clerical & Sales	676	605	71	334	287
3	Services	646	549	97	471	434
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	71	49	22	174	168
5	Processing	397	155	242	417	406
6	Machine Trades	125	115	10	24	20
7	Bench Work	23	23	0	6	6
8	Structural Work	622	562	60	210	207
9	Miscellaneous	195	164	31	66	59

Active Applicants by Occupational Category
(Continued)

Primary Occupation Category	Occupation	Total Active Applicants	Experienced Applicants	Entry Level Applicants	Openings Received	Openings Filled
KODIAK		1,354	1,304	42	1,028	1,020
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	87	87	0	46	40
2	Clerical & Sales	379	368	11	266	266
3	Services	238	218	12	186	186
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	62	59	3	29	29
5	Processing	257	251	6	275	275
6	Machine Trades	45	45	0	23	22
7	Bench Work	6	6	0	5	4
8	Structural Work	134	129	5	54	54
9	Miscellaneous	146	141	5	144	144
ANCHORAGE		27,657	23,581	4,076	16,389	11,648
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	4,527	4,282	245	1,032	461
2	Clerical & Sales	9,064	7,850	1,214	4,848	3,011
3	Services	5,145	4,150	995	4,262	2,881
4	Farming, Forestry, Fishery	470	283	187	884	880
5	Processing	259	218	41	640	549
6	Machine Trades	1,051	993	58	335	209
7	Bench Work	256	235	21	112	72
8	Structural Work	3,453	3,167	286	1,365	1,056
9	Miscellaneous	3,432	2,403	1,029	2,911	2,529

Source: Alaska Department of Labor
Employment Security Automated System (ESARS), Table 96

ESARS Occupational Summary
BALANCE OF STATE
September 1979

Occupation Codes	Occupation	Experienced Applicants	Openings Received	Openings Filled
0-1	<u>Professional, Technical & Managerial</u>	4,837	2,083	1,557
001	Architecture	29	20	12
003	Electrical Engineering	130	33	18
005	Civil Engineering	72	44	17
018	Surveying	167	35	18
045	Psychology	236	129	112
075	Registered Nurses	129	35	17
078-9	Medical & Dental	307	106	71
092	Preschool, Primary, Kindergarten Education	213	30	39
099	Education, NEC	251	190	169
119	Law & Jurisprudence	27	21	15
160	Accountants & Auditors	152	37	25
162	Purchasing Management	49	8	5
166	Personnel Administration	85	48	41
169	Administrative Specialization	445	136	109
182	Construction Industry Managers	39	9	5
184	Transp. & Comm. Officials	49	19	10
185	Wholesale & Retail Trade Mgrs.	126	27	21
186	Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	66	32	17
187	Service Industry	194	115	82
189	Miscellaneous Managers	84	59	42
195	Social & Welfare	239	250	236
196	Airplane Pilots & Navigators	81	21	11
2	<u>Clerical & Sales</u>	9,050	5,795	4,831
	<u>Clerical</u>	7,715	4,798	4,073
201	Secretaries	978	504	397
203	Typists	921	860	748
206-9	Stenography, Filing, & Related	1,159	772	702
210	Bookkeeping	566	295	228
211	Cashiers	954	426	361
216-9	Computer & Accty. Recording	1,422	585	472
222	Shipping & Receiving	420	185	163
235	Telephone Work	160	90	77
237	Receptionists & Information	323	188	156
	<u>Sales</u>	1,335	997	758
279	Sales, Commodities	418	235	190
290	Sales, Clerks	554	250	198
3	<u>Services</u>	3,956	5,331	4,530
30	Domestic Services	707	999	891

ESARS Occupational Summary
BALANCE OF STATE
September 1979
(Continued)

Occupation Codes	Occupation	Experienced Applicants	Openings Received	Openings Filled
	Services (contd)			
31	<u>Services Public Oriented</u>	5,249	4,332	3,639
311	Food Services (Waiter/Waitress)	1,185	1,036	869
312	Bartenders	312	92	75
313	Cook, Hotels & Restaurants	618	502	417
315	Misc. Cooks, except Domestic	270	151	109
318	Kitchen Workers	408	438	379
323	Maids, etc.	321	322	267
355	Attendants-Hospital & Related Health Services	322	129	111
372	Security Guards & Related	179	131	119
381	Porters & Cleaners	283	330	280
382	Janitors	429	254	247
4	<u>Agricultural, Fishery, Forestry</u>	1,243	2,148	2,117
452	Forest Conservation	419	1,062	1,064
441	Net, Seine, & Trap Fisheries	306	9	9
5	<u>Processing Occupations</u>	882	1,607	1,462
529	Processing Food & Related	772	1,796	1,685
6	<u>Machine Trade Occupations</u>	1,449	323	235
600	Machinists	67	6	3
620	Mechanics-Motorized Vehicles	680	122	97
621	Aircraft Mechanics	132	41	22
625	Mechanics-Engine Power Transmissions	128	31	22
7	<u>Bench Work</u>	258	83	78
8	<u>Structural Work</u>	5,918	2,333	2,111
819	Welders, Cutters, & Related	261	43	40
824	Lighting Equip. & Bldg. Wiring	186	25	23
828	Electrical & Electronics Prod.	57	10	7
840	Painters-Construction & Main.	78	78	66
859	Excavating, Grading, & Paving	106	35	30
860	Carpenters	1,211	306	265
862	Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters	203	33	30
869	Misc. Construction	2,230	1,117	1,250
899	Misc. Structural	333	322	298

ESARS Occupational Summary
BALANCE OF STATE
September 1979
(Continued)

Occupation Codes	Occupation	Experienced Applicants	Openings Received	Openings Filled
9	<u>Miscellaneous Occupations</u>	4,240	2,386	2,320
	<u>Motor Freight & Transportation</u>	1,723	625	622
905	Truck Drivers, Heavy	614	96	94
906	Truck Drivers, Light	233	34	24
912	Air Transportation	76	73	70
913	Passenger Transportation	263	136	137
915	Parking Lot & Related	209	133	107
	<u>Packaging & Materials Handling</u>	2,174	1,532	1,493
920	Packaging	63	76	73
921	Hoisting & Conveying	580	377	372
922	Moving & Storing Materials	504	184	171
929	Packaging & Materials Handling	1,027	895	877
	<u>Mining</u>	343	229	205
930	Boring, Drilling, Cutting & Related	81	19	17

Source: Alaska Department of Labor
Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), September, 1979,
Table 96.

Occupation Codes from Dictionary Occupational Titles, 4th Edition.

ESARS Occupational Summary
ANCHORAGE
September 1979

Occupation Codes	Occupation	Experienced Applicants	Openings Received	Openings Filled
0-1	<u>Professional, Technical & Managerial</u>	4,282	1,032	461
001	Architecture	46	13	6
003	Electrical Engineering	92	62	13
005	Civil Engineering	76	49	24
018	Surveying	113	23	13
045	Psychology	123	38	18
075	Registered Nurses	101	18	6
078-9	Medical & Dental	301	43	15
092	Preschool, Primary, Kindergarten Education	106	12	8
099	Education, NEC	131	26	15
119	Law & Jurisprudence	53	5	3
160	Accountants & Auditors	128	41	12
162	Purchasing Management	102	12	4
166	Personnel Administration	108	44	23
169	Administrative Specialization	407	36	16
182	Construction Industry Managers	64	8	2
184	Transp. & Comm. Officials	71	4	1
185	Wholesale & Retail Trade Mgrs.	147	7	5
186	Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	87	9	4
187	Service Industry	261	61	26
189	Miscellaneous Managers	195	33	12
195	Social & Welfare	297	129	59
196	Airplane Pilots & Navigators	120	15	3
2	<u>Clerical & Sales</u>	7,850	4,848	3,011
	<u>Clerical</u>	6,517	3,980	2,508
201	Secretaries	480	116	171
203	Typists	338	753	540
206-9	Stenography, Filing, & Related	1,287	838	572
210	Bookkeeping	447	202	93
211	Cashiers	788	291	200
216-9	Computer & Accty. Recording	1,297	639	361
222	Shipping & Receiving	428	160	104
235	Telephone Work	154	78	55
237	Receptionists & Information	349	169	109
	<u>Sales</u>	1,313	868	503
279	Sales, Commodities	152	172	103
290	Sales, Clerks	344	112	81
3	<u>Services</u>	4,150	4,262	2,881
30	Domestic Services	164	557	423

ESARS Occupational Summary
ANCHORAGE
September 1979
(Continued)

Occupation Codes	Occupation	Experienced Applicants	Openings Received	Openings Filled
	Services (contd)			
31	<u>Services Public Oriented</u>	3,986	3,705	2,458
311	Food Services (Waiter/Waitress)	921	1,131	706
312	Bartenders	224	51	31
313	Cook, Hotels & Restaurants	536	572	378
315	Misc. Cooks, except Domestic	164	91	65
318	Kitchen Workers	381	386	267
323	Maids, etc.	170	280	217
355	Attendants-Hospital & Related Health Services	240	38	26
372	Security Guards & Related	138	61	50
381	Porters & Cleaners	405	415	297
382	Janitors	125	54	45
4	<u>Agricultural, Fishery, Forestry</u>	283	884	880
452	Forest Conservation	86	563	563
441	Net, Seine, & Trap Fisheries	34	1	1
5	<u>Processing Occupations</u>	218	640	549
529	Processing Food & Related	14	158	112
6	<u>Machine Trade Occupations</u>	993	335	209
600	Machinists	46	4	4
620	Mechanics-Motorized Vehicles	426	176	114
621	Aircraft Mechanics	126	49	31
625	Mechanics-Engine Power Transmissions	127	15	11
7	<u>Bench Work</u>	235	112	72
8	<u>Structural Work</u>	3,167	1,365	1,056
819	Welders, Cutters, & Related	153	44	31
824	Lighting Equip. & Bldg. Wiring	107	47	29
828	Electrical & Electronics Prod.	86	15	7
840	Painters-Construction & Main.	130	116	100
859	Excavating, Grading, & Paving	828	44	25
860	Carpenters	483	247	222
862	Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters	133	46	38
869	Misc. Construction	1,003	377	348
899	Misc. Structural	182	142	100

ESARS Occupational Summary
ANCHORAGE
September 1979
(Continued)

Occupation Codes	Occupation	Experienced Applicants	Openings Received	Openings Filled
9	<u>Miscellaneous Occupations</u>	2,403	2,911	2,529
	<u>Motor Freight & Transportation</u>	1,099	579	445
905	Truck Drivers, Heavy	307	70	66
906	Truck Drivers, Light	273	116	93
912	Air Transportation	86	29	25
913	Passenger Transportation	105	60	34
915	Parking Lot & Related	162	171	119
	<u>Packaging & Materials Handling</u>	1,010	2,203	1,988
920	Packaging	120	117	98
921	Hoisting & Conveying	69	13	11
922	Moving & Storing Materials	594	255	216
929	Packaging & Materials Handling	227	1,818	1,663
	<u>Mining</u>	294	129	96
930	Boring, Drilling, Cutting & Related	88	12	3

Source: Alaska Department of Labor

Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), September, 1979,
Table 96.

Occupation Codes from Dictionary Occupational Titles, 4th Edition.

SECTION VII

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

An economically disadvantaged individual is one who is a member of a family, 1) which receives welfare payments, or 2) whose annual income in relation to family size and location does not exceed the most recently established poverty levels determined in accordance with criteria established by the White House, Office of Management and Budget.

Outside of Anchorage, the highest concentration of economically disadvantaged are located in the Kuskokwim River delta. The disadvantaged from this area are almost entirely native. This pattern is also true in the rest of rural Alaska, where the economically disadvantaged consist of Alaska natives by a margin of more than two to one.

Many of these individuals live on a subsistence economy much of the year and are only partially involved in Alaska's labor force. This situation exists because most jobs are located in urban areas, leaving those persons in remote areas of Alaska rather isolated from effectively participating in Alaska's labor force.

Persons Below Poverty Level*

	Total	Urban	Rural
Total.....	72,631	22,268	50,363
White	31,955	16,767	15,188
Non-White.....	40,676	5,501	35,175

* Estimates only - data base on relationships in the 1970 census and Alaska Department of Labor population forecast for 1980.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor.

1978 Alaska Poverty Level Guidelines

Size of Family	Non-Farm	Farm
1	3,940	3,380
2	5,210	4,450
3	6,480	5,520
4	7,750	6,590
5	9,020	7,660
6	10,290	8,730
Each Additional Family Member	1,270	1,070

Source: U. S. Department of Labor

Family Size	100% of Lower Living Standard	70% of Lower Living Standard
1	6,850	4,800
2	11,230	7,800
3	15,410	10,790
4	19,030	13,320
5	22,460	15,720
6	26,260	18,380

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, 1978 Fall Urban Family Budget

Food Stamp Program Case Loads
by CETA Region
1978

Month	State Total	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Anchorage
Jan.	3,337	487	639	171	408	469	1,163
Feb.	3,617	504	788	181	459	514	1,171
Mar.	3,934	484	959	221	445	510	1,315
Apr.	3,570	335	916	149	348	499	1,323
May	3,231	411	494	243	553	509	1,004
Jun.	3,035	352	978	200	219	408	878
Jul.	3,380	387	898	146	193	430	1,326
Aug.	3,510	388	944	99	225	450	1,404
Sep.	3,674	415	916	139	234	446	1,524
Oct.	4,317	564	1,110	212	333	565	1,533
Nov.	4,340	601	1,151	188	381	576	1,443
Dec.	5,755	771	1,318	304	589	775	1,998
Annual Avg.	3,808	475	926	188	366	513	1,340

Source: Department of Health & Social Services
Division of Public Assistance

Public Assistance Case Loads
by CETA Region by Race
September 1978

	White	Native	Black	Other	Unknown	Total
Region I	326	545	3	15	40	929
OAA	115	162	-	10	8	295
ABL	1	5	-	-	-	6
APD	66	95	1	2	8	172
AFDC	144	283	2	3	24	456
Region II	482	934	72	35	48	1,571
OAA	72	276	5	14	13	380
ABL	3	10	-	-	-	13
APD	127	168	9	8	2	314
AFDC	280	480	58	13	33	864
Region III	6	879	1	1	20	907
OAA	1	290	-	1	-	292
ABL	1	11	-	-	-	12
APD	1	128	1	-	-	130
AFDC	3	450	-	-	20	473
Region IV	18	1,782	1	-	32	1,833
OAA	4	510	-	-	1	515
ABL	-	17	-	-	-	17
APD	3	464	-	-	2	469
AFDC	11	791	1	-	29	832
Region V	557	389	5	23	47	1,021
OAA	121	109	1	8	11	250
ABL	3	5	-	-	-	8
APD	103	114	1	9	8	235
AFDC	330	161	3	6	28	528
Unknown	65	92	1	19	48	226
OAA	11	6	-	-	2	19
ABL	-	1	-	-	-	1
APD	53	85	1	19	46	206
AFDC	1	-	-	-	-	-
Anchorage	1,579	750	286	134	170	2,919
OAA	240	95	19	33	42	429
ABL	3	6	2	-	1	12
APD	311	232	56	23	57	679
AFDC	1,025	417	209	78	70	1,799
State Total	3,033	5,371	369	227	405	9,405
OAA	564	1,448	25	60	77	2,180
ABL	11	55	2	-	1	69
APD	664	1,286	69	61	123	2,203
AFDC	1,794	2,582	273	100	204	4,953

Source: Department of Health & Social Services
Division of Assistance Payments

OAA = Old Age Assistance.
ABL = Aid to the Blind.
APD = Aid to the Permanently Disabled.
AFDC = Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

SECTION VIII

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNEMPLOYED

The 1978 Annual Average Unemployment in Alaska was 20,000 individuals. Using relationships from the Current Population Survey and the administrative data of the Employment Service Division, we have estimated the characteristics of the unemployed of Alaska by age, sex, race, and area. The estimates are unrounded to allow forcing to the official area unemployment estimates. No additional precision of the data should be inferred because of the unrounded numbers. To facilitate comparisons the distributions of unemployment by area is expressed as a percentage of that areas total.

The third table shows Alaska's unemployment distribution compared to both the expected Alaska unemployment distribution, given the theoretical circumstance of the U.S. Unemployment incidence per demographic category, and Alaska's population distribution. Comparing Alaska's actual versus expected unemployment distribution shows that workers under 25, females, and blacks are relatively less likely to be unemployed in Alaska versus the nation as a whole given a comparable unemployment rate.

The composition of Alaska's population is markedly different from that of the nation. There are relatively more workers under 45 years old, men, and native and other races in this state's 16 and older population. Conversely, there are fewer senior citizens, blacks, and females. Alaska's 65 and older population is proportionally only about one-fourth the size of the 65 and older population nationwide. Many people cannot afford to retire on a fixed income in Alaska. Furthermore, in the native communities older workers do not commonly leave the state. Most of those older workers have never been on the cash economy and as such are not reflected in the unemployment totals.

Alaska's industrial composition with heavy emphasis on fish processing, construction, wood products employment is relatively favorable to the younger workers, and as such their distribution among the unemployed is about one-half the "expected" level. Older workers are affected adversely by Alaska's industrial composition as many Alaska jobs require physical strength and stamina more than decades of experience.

Blacks enjoy a lower than "expected" incidence of unemployment in Alaska. Most Alaskan Blacks are in Anchorage, which traditionally has one of the lower unemployment rates in Alaska. Alaskan Blacks tend to be better educated, younger, and more likely employed in government than Blacks in other states. Below are comparisons taken from the 1970 census:

Black Alaskan's Ranking Among the 50 States,
Plus the District of Columbia

Characteristic	Alaska Rank	Alaska	U.S.
Median Years of Education (25yrs. old and older).....	4	12.3%	9.8%
Median Age of Labor Force.....	45	28.9%	37.3%
Not in Labor Force Because of Imprisonment.....	48	2.6%	4.8%
Employed Population (manufacturing).....	47	5.1%	24.3%
Employed Population (public administration).....	3	24.2%	6.6%

Source: 1970 Census.

SECTION IX

BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Seasonally the severe Alaska climate becomes a barrier to employment, especially in outdoor work and in remote villages. Changes in the industrial composition of the Alaskan economy could moderate this somewhat if we see continued growth in bottomfishing, winter tourism, and a reduced dependence on major construction projects.

The University of Alaska Institute of Social and Economic Research has provided us with micro data from the 1976 survey of income and education. This survey was taken in March 1976 and had a total sample size of 7,378 Alaskan's who were 14 years and older. Of this survey population, 523 individuals had not sought work in the few weeks prior to the survey. The table below details the responses of those by sex and race.

ALASKAN'S REASONS FOR NOT SEEKING WORK

	Total	White Male	Nonwhite and Native Male	White Female	Nonwhite and Native Female
Believes no work is available	12.2%	1.9%	36.5%	6.2%	15.1%
Can't find work	5.5%	4.6%	3.5%	4.7%	9.2%
Lacks schooling	3.3%	1.9%	3.5%	2.8%	5.0%
Employers think too young or old	5.2%	9.3%	8.2%	4.3%	0.8%
Personal handicapped	1.0%	1.9%	1.2%	0.9%	*
Can't find child care	2.3%	0.9%	*	2.8%	4.2%
Family responsibilities	18.4%	3.7%	3.5%	28.0%	25.2%
In school or other training	19.7%	28.7%	16.5%	17.5%	17.6%
Ill health or physical disability	9.0%	11.1%	11.8%	7.1%	8.4%
Other	20.1%	29.6%	9.4%	24.2%	11.8%
Don't know	3.4%	6.5%	5.9%	1.4%	2.5%
Total	100.0%	20.7%	16.3%	40.3%	22.8%

Notes: 1. Expressed as a percent of the total

2. Columns may not add to 100% due to rounding

*No responses

SOURCE: 1976 Survey of Income and Education

The relatively high number of people in school or training reflects that the sample contained responses from individuals 14 and older, and many of these individuals were in high school. It is significant that the percentage of white males who did not seek work, because of school or training, is substantially above the nonwhite and native male. Even more significant was that the nonwhite native male percentage of individuals who believe that no work was available for them in 1975 was nearly 20 times as high as the respective number of white males. This may be partially related to the time of the year, and the geographic locations of the native populations.

Women were seven times as likely as men to not seek work due to family responsibilities or child care. This was the major reason that the total number of women who did not seek work exceeded the males. Although the reason age was given by nearly as many white females as white males, the higher total of female responses reduced this percentage.

A surprising result of the survey was the relatively low percentage of individuals who did not work because they felt they lack education. This is probably a function of the composition of Alaska's occupational requirements. Compared to other states, Alaska has a relatively high percentage of jobs for unskilled physical labor. This does not negate the value of education, however, as the incomes received correlate positively with increases in education.

Appendix

Historical Report on Labor Force and Employment

OMB. 44R1621

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
HISTORICAL REPORT ON LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

REGION: 08 STATE: 02 ALASKA
(1-2)DATE SUBMITTED: 3/ 10/ 80ARFA: ST0200004 ALASKA
(4-12)

	YEAR/MONTH (20-24)	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (26-34)	EMPLOYMENT (36-44)	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER (46-54)	RATE (56-64)
JANUARY	79 01	167724	149001	18723	11.2
FEBRUARY	79 02	171521	152061	19460	11.3
MARCH	79 03	174475	155587	18888	10.8
APRIL	79 04	177012	159524	17488	9.9
MAY	79 05	183494	167193	16301	8.9
JUNE	79 06	189182	172595	16587	8.8
JULY	79 07	186885	172378	14507	7.8
AUGUST	79 08	189512	176136	13376	7.1
SEPTEMBER	79 09	188097	175603	12494	6.6
OCTOBER	79 10	181522	167901	13621	7.5
NOVEMBER	79 11	177057	162036	15021	8.5
DECEMBER	79 12	173520	157985	15535	9.0
ANN. AVG.		180000	164000	16000	8.9

OMB, 44R1621

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
HISTORICAL REPORT ON LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

REGION: 08 STATE: [02] ALASKA
(1-2)

DATE SUBMITTED: 3/ 10/ 80

AREA: [FT0200004] ALASKA
(4-12)

	YEAR/MONTH (20-24)	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (26-34)	EMPLOYMENT (36-44)	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER (46-54)	RATE (56-64)
JANUARY	78 01	168618	147909	20709	12.3
FEBRUARY	78 02	170933	150627	20306	11.9
MARCH	78 03	176254	154092	22162	12.6
APRIL	78 04	180350	158944	21406	11.9
MAY	78 05	186305	163990	22315	12.0
JUNE	78 06	190312	169218	21094	11.1
JULY	78 07	187831	168756	19075	10.2
AUGUST	78 08	187799	169662	18137	9.7
SEPTEMBER	78 09	188948	167755	17193	9.3
OCTOBER	78 10	182067	164193	18474	10.1
NOVEMBER	78 11	179220	159622	19598	10.9
DECEMBER	78 12	176762	157232	19530	11.0
ANN. AVE.		181000	161000	20000	11.0

OMB. 44R1621

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
HISTORICAL REPORT ON LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

REGION: 08 STATE: 02 ALASKA
(1-2)

DATE SUBMITTED: 3/ 10/ 80

AREA: ST02000004 ALASKA
(4-12)

	YEAR/MONTH (20-24)	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (26-34)	EMPLOYMENT (36-44)	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER (46-54)	RATE (56-64)
JANUARY	77 01	158002	141704	16280	10.3
FEBRUARY	77 02	163420	145769	17651	10.9
MARCH	77 03	168157	150689	17468	10.4
APRIL	77 04	174802	157312	17480	9.8
MAY	77 05	181607	163900	17600	9.2
JUNE	77 06	183120	168801	14229	8.0
JULY	77 07	182901	172116	10785	7.8
AUGUST	77 08	180730	175630	11100	7.3
SEPTEMBER	77 09	176240	162230	12010	7.1
OCTOBER	77 10	174304	160330	14034	8.6
NOVEMBER	77 11	172630	158600	17661	10.3
DECEMBER	77 12	174000	164430	16000	9.2
ANN. AVE.		174507	159800	14731	9.0

OMB. 44R1621

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
HISTORICAL REPORT ON LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

REGION: 08 STATE: 02 ALASKA
(1-2)

DATE SUBMITTED: 3/ 10/ 80

AREA: ST0200004 ALASKA
(4-12)

	YEAR/MONTH (20-24)	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (26-34)	EMPLOYMENT (36-44)	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER (46-54)	RATE (56-64)
JANUARY	76 01	147758	132346	15412	10.4
FEBRUARY	76 02	152428	137208	15220	10.0
MARCH	76 03	159661	143445	16216	10.2
APRIL	76 04	163072	149002	14070	8.6
MAY	76 05	171510	156799	14711	8.6
JUNE	76 06	177350	162686	14664	8.3
JULY	76 07	180228	167839	12389	6.9
AUGUST	76 08	183174	170736	12438	6.8
SEPTEMBER	76 09	178923	167141	11782	6.6
OCTOBER	76 10	168933	156322	12611	7.5
NOVEMBER	76 11	163693	149371	14322	8.7
DECEMBER	76 12	157270	143105	14165	9.0
ANN. AVC.		167090	153000	14090	8.4

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
HISTORICAL REPORT OF LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

DIVISION: 00 STATE: 02 ALABAMA
(1-2)

DATE SUBMITTED: 5/16/80

AREA: (00-000000) ALABAMA
(12-12)

	YEAR/PERIOD (17-24)	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (25-32)	UNEMPLOYED (33-37)	EMPLOYMENT	
				WAGE (38-42)	WAGE (43-47)
JANUARY	78 01	127810	116204	11318	8.2
FEBRUARY	78 02	127922	116203	11513	8.2
MARCH	78 03	128063	117070	11080	8.2
APRIL	78 04	128000	116922	11063	8.2
MAY	78 05	128312	116390	9830	8.2
JUNE	78 06	128238	116193	11042	8.2
JULY	78 07	128792	116278	10200	8.3
AUGUST	78 08	128800	116322	9874	8.2
SEPTEMBER	78 09	128726	116193	8903	8.3
OCTOBER	78 10	128804	115903	8032	8.3
NOVEMBER	78 11	129132	115515	10617	8.3
DECEMBER	78 12	129202	116151	10101	8.3
ANN. AVE.		128304	116302	10750	8.3

OMB: 7401421

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
HISTORICAL REPORT ON LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

REGION: 08 STATE: 1621 ALASKA
(1-2)

DATE SUBMITTED: 3/17/80

AREA: 1000000000 ANCHORAGE DMA
(4-12)

	YEAR/MONTH (70-74)	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (70-74)	EMPLOYMENT (70-74)	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER (75-79)	RATE (75-79)
JANUARY	70 01	77550	71177	6372	8.3
FEBRUARY	70 02	78153	72107	6046	7.7
MARCH	70 03	78492	76337	6155	7.8
APRIL	70 04	78899	73717	6182	7.8
MAY	70 05	81726	75937	5789	7.1
JUN	70 06	85062	78838	6224	7.3
JULY	70 07	82390	76940	5450	6.6
AUGUST	70 08	83865	78663	5202	6.2
SEPTEMBER	70 09	84487	80019	4468	5.3
OCTOBER	70 10	82389	77457	4932	6.0
NOVEMBER	70 11	80360	74954	5406	6.7
DECEMBER	70 12	80268	74840	5428	6.8
ANN. AVE.		81120	75434	5686	7.0

OMB. 44B1621

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
HISTORICAL REPORT ON LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

REGION: 08 STATE: (02) ALASKA
(1-2)

DATE SUBMITTED: 3/17/80

AREA: (PSC200507) ANCHORAGE SMSA
(4-12)

	YEAR/MONTH (20-24)	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (26-34)	EMPLOYMENT (36-44)	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER (46-54)	RATE (56-64)
JANUARY	78 01	77647	70911	6736	8.7
FEBRUARY	78 02	78177	71807	6370	8.1
MARCH	78 03	80194	72628	7566	9.4
APRIL	78 04	81096	73881	7215	8.8
MAY	78 05	83801	76316	7485	8.9
JUNE	78 06	83889	76760	7129	8.5
JULY	78 07	82718	76040	6678	8.1
AUGUST	78 08	82330	75880	6450	7.8
SEPTEMBER	78 09	82842	76771	6173	7.4
OCTOBER	78 10	83257	77137	6120	7.2
NOVEMBER	78 11	81516	74875	6641	8.1
DECEMBER	78 12	81320	74804	6516	8.0
ANNUAL		81551	74819	6732	8.3

OMB: 44R1621

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
HISTORICAL REPORT ON LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

REGION: 08 STATE: |02| ALASKA
(1-2)DATE SUBMITTED: 3/ 10/ 80AREA: |PS0200507| ANCHORAGE SMSA
(4-12)

	YEAR/MONTH (20-24)	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (26-34)	EMPLOYMENT (36-44)	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER (46-54)	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (56-64)
JANUARY	77 01	70663	65342	5321	7.5
FEBRUARY	77 02	73312	66485	6827	9.3
MARCH	77 03	74071	67955	6116	8.3
APRIL	77 04	77053	70247	6806	8.8
MAY	77 05	79293	73711	5582.	7.0
JUNE	77 06	80688	75483	5205	6.5
JULY	77 07	80867	75930	4937	6.1
AUGUST	77 08	82269	77561	4708	5.7
SEPTEMBER	77 09	83144	78379	4765	5.7
OCTOBER	77 10	80945	75545	5400	6.7
NOVEMBER	77 11	80122	73435	6687	8.3
DECEMBER	77 1	80959	75544	5415	6.7
ANN. AVC.		78615	72968	5647	7.2

OMB. 44R1621

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
HISTORICAL REPORT ON LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

REGION: 08 STATE: |02| ALASKA
(1-2)

DATE SUBMITTED: 3/ 10/ 80

AREA: PS0200507 ANCHORAGE SMSA
(4-12)

	YEAR/MONTH (20-24)	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (26-34)	EMPLOYMENT (36-44)	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER (46-54)	RATE (56-64)
JANUARY	76 01	63365	58448	4917	7.8
FEBRUARY	76 02	65092	59650	5442	8.4
MARCH	76 03	66391	60798	5593	8.4
APRIL	76 04	67369	62100	5269	7.8
MAY	76 05	68719	63987	4732	6.9
JUNE	76 06	71796	66185	5611	7.8
JULY	76 07	72275	67571	4704	6.5
AUGUST	76 08	73073	68580	4493	6.1
SEPTEMBER	76 09	72234	68167	4067	5.6
OCTOBER	76 10	70927	66735	4192	5.9
NOVEMBER	76 11	70415	65889	4526	6.4
DECEMBER	76 12	70184	65296	4888	7.0
ANN. AVC.		69321	64451	4870	7.0

OMB. 44R1621

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
HISTORICAL REPORT ON LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

REGION: 08 STATE: 02 ALASKA
(1-2)

DATE SUBMITTED: 3/ 10/ 80

AREA: PS0200507 ANCHORAGE SMSA
(4-12)

	YEAR/MONTH (20-24)	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (26-34)	EMPLOYMENT (36-44)	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER (46-54)	RATE (56-64)
JANUARY	75 01	57159	53027	4132	7.2
FEBRUARY	75 02	58155	53857	4298	7.4
MARCH	75 03	59970	55763	4207	7.0
APRIL	75 04	62681	58594	4087	6.5
MAY	75 05	64989	61586	3403	5.2
JUNE	75 06	68994	64898	4096	5.9
JULY	75 07	70183	66383	3800	5.4
AUGUST	75 08	71505	67897	3608	5.0
SEPTEMBER	75 09	71848	68165	3683	5.1
OCTOBER	75 10	70278	66624	3654	5.2
NOVEMBER	75 11	69056	65143	3913	5.7
DECEMBER	75 12	66443	62558	3885	5.8
ANN. AVG.		65938	62041	3897	5.9

OMB. 44R1621

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
HISTORICAL REPORT ON LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

REGION: 08 STATE: 02 ALASKA
(1-2)

DATE SUBMITTED: 3/ 17/ 80

AREA: PS0201000 BALANCE OF ALASKA
(4-12)

	YEAR/MONTH (20-24)	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (26-34)	EMPLOYMENT (36-44)	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER (46-54)	RATE (56-64)
JANUARY	79 01	90065	77824	12241	13.6
FEBRUARY	79 02	92768	79864	12904	13.9
MARCH	79 03	97980	85250	12730	13.0
APRIL	79 04	97113	85812	11301	11.6
MAY	79 05	101768	91261	10507	10.3
JUNE	79 06	104120	93757	10363	10.0
JULY	79 07	104495	95418	9077	8.7
AUGUST	79 08	105647	97473	8174	7.7
SEPTEMBER	79 09	103410	95584	7825	7.6
OCTOBER	79 10	99133	90444	8689	8.8
NOVEMBER	79 11	96757	87082	9675	10.0
DECEMBER	79 12	93312	83145	10167	10.9
ANN. AVG.		98881	88576	10305	10.4

OMB. 44R1621

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
HISTORICAL REPORT ON LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

REGION: 08 STATE: 02 ALASKA
(1-2)

DATE SUBMITTED: 3/ 17/ 80

AREA: PS0201000 BALANCE OF ALASKA
(4-12)

	YEAR/MONTH (20-24)	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (26-34)	EMPLOYMENT (36-44)	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER (46-54)	RATE (56-64)
JANUARY	78 01	90971	76998	13973	15.4
FEBRUARY	78 02	92756	78820	13936	15.0
MARCH	78 03	96060	81444	14616	15.2
APRIL	78 04	99254	85063	14191	14.3
MAY	78 05	102504	87674	14830	14.5
JUNE	78 06	106423	92458	13965	13.1
JULY	78 07	105113	92716	12397	11.8
AUGUST	78 08	105469	93782	11687	11.1
SEPTEMBER	78 09	102004	90984	11020	10.8
OCTOBER	78 10	99410	87056	12354	12.4
NOVEMBER	78 11	97984	84747	13237	13.5
DECEMBER	78 12	95442	82428	13014	13.6
ANN. AVG.		99449	86181	13268	13.3

OMB. 44R1621

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
HISTORICAL REPORT ON LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

REGION: 08 STATE: 02 ALASKA
(1-2)

DATE SUBMITTED: 3/ 10/ 80

AREA: PS0201000 BALANCE OF ALASKA
(4-12)

	YEAR/MONTH (20-24)	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (26-34)	EMPLOYMENT (36-44)	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER (46-54)	RATE (56-64)
JANUARY	77 01	87341	76382	10959	12.5
FEBRUARY	77 02	90108	79184	10924	12.1
MARCH	77 03	94086	82734	11352	12.1
APRIL	77 04	97339	87065	10274	10.6
MAY	77 05	101314	90287	11027	10.9
JUNE	77 06	102432	92908	9524	9.3
JULY	77 07	101514	92186	9328	9.2
AUGUST	77 08	98469	90069	8400	8.5
SEPTEMBER	77 09	96104	88059	8045	8.4
OCTOBER	77 10	94419	84785	9634	10.2
NOVEMBER	77 11	91904	80930	10974	11.9
DECEMBER	77 12	93041	82456	10585	11.4
ANN. AVG.		95673	85587	10086	10.5

OMB. 44R1621

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
HISTORICAL REPORT ON LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

REGION: 08 STATE: 02 ALASKA
(1-2)

DATE SUBMITTED: 3/ 10/ 80

AREA: PS0201000 BALANCE OF ALASKA
(4-12)

	YEAR/MONTH (20-24)	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (26-34)	EMPLOYMENT (36-44)	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER (46-54)	RATE (56-64)
JANUARY	76 01	84393	73898	10495	12.4
FEBRUARY	76 02	87336	77558	9778	11.2
MARCH	76 03	93270	82647	10623	11.4
APRIL	76 04	95703	86902	8801	9.2
MAY	76 05	102791	92812	9979	9.7
JUNE	76 06	105554	96501	9053	8.6
JULY	76 07	107953	100268	7685	7.1
AUGUST	76 08	110101	102156	7945	7.2
SEPTEMBER	76 09	106689	98974	7715	7.2
OCTOBER	76 10	98006	89587	8419	8.6
NOVEMBER	76 11	93278	83482	9796	10.5
DECEMBER	76 12	87086	77809	9277	10.7
ANN. AVG.		97681	88550	9131	9.3

OMB. 44R1621

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
HISTORICAL REPORT ON LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

REGION: 08 STATE: 02 ALASKA
(1-2)DATE SUBMITTED: 3/ 10/ 80AREA: PS0201000 BALANCE OF ALASKA
(4-12)

	YEAR/MONTH (20-24)	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (26-34)	EMPLOYMENT (36-44)	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER (46-54)	RATE (56-64)
JANUARY	75 01	70359	63177	7182	10.2
FEBRUARY	75 02	74811	67596	7215	9.6
MARCH	75 03	79987	72215	7772	9.7
APRIL	75 04	87278	79972	7306	8.4
MAY	75 05	90323	83790	6533	7.2
JUNE	75 06	93831	86885	6946	7.4
JULY	75 07	96591	89892	6699	6.9
AUGUST	75 08	101393	95325	6068	6.0
SEPTEMBER	75 09	98892	93608	5284	5.3
OCTOBER	75 10	97606	91328	6278	6.4
NOVEMBER	75 11	93076	86372	6704	7.2
DECEMBER	75 12	85839	77593	8246	9.6
ANN. AVG.		89166	82313	6853	7.7